New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR.

Refunding Duties on Goods Destroyed by Fire

JUDGES SALARIES FIXED.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

GEN. SCOTT A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

OUR SPANISH TREATIES.

French Spoliation Bill—Lieut. Gen. Scott.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The rumor to-day that the President had signed the French Spoliation bill, arose from a message sent by the agent having it in charge to Mr. CLAYTON, to the effect that the President would send it in to-day. This is not confirmed, but hopes are reviving. Mr. CUSHING's influence is strongly in favor of approval.

The resolution passed to-day conferring the rank of Lieutenant-General, will give General SCOTT about $30,000 back pay, and about $1,600 additional yearly.

The statements that the relations between Mr. SUMNER and the new Senator, Mr. WILSON, are not cordial, are wholly unfounded. S.

Democratic Legislative Caucus in California—Statements Incorrect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The statement published in the California News received by the North Star, that a caucus of the Democrats of the California Legislature had cast forty-five votes for D. C. BRODERICK for United States Senator, to succeed Dr. GWIN, is clearly erroneous, as future advices will show. There are in the Legislature seventy-two Democrats, including five Know-Nothing Democrats. Of these BRODERICK has not more than twelve, and will probably not be able to hold much more than half that number after the second or third ballot. The true state of the facts is, that forty-five Democrats met in caucus, but the caucus not being full as desired they adjourned, without making any nomination, to meet again the evening of the 16th. These false reports are set afloat by designing parties doubtless, in the vain hope of impairing Mr. GWIN's influence and usefulness here. He can afford to defy such tricks. S.

Augustus Caesar Dodge's Appointment and How he was Appointed—Other Appointments.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

A bomb falling in the centre of a crowded and sleeping camp, could create no greater surprise, not to say consternation, than did the nomination of Hon. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, Senator from Iowa, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Madrid! The President of the United States never before accomplished so brilliant a coup d'etat as was this nomination. Let us see how it was done. Mr. DODGE, of all Northern men in the Senate, has been the most servile in his sacrifice of his constituents to the demands of the Slave Oligarchy of Compromise-breakers. True, he has been bolder than most others in defying the public will he disregards. If it be any credit to him, he has at no time manifested the slightest indication of any twinge of conscience. The blush of shame has never once mantled his cheek during all the time that he has misrepresented his State.

Iowa embraced the first opportunity within her reach to rebuke his recreancy and hurl him from place and power. A true man has been elected to fill the seat he now occupies, and the 4th of March next closes Mr. DODGE's political career, unless he goes over in propria persona to the exacting minority whose instrument, for evil, he has become,—and even then he would not be certain of advancement; for a man who has once proven unfaithful, is not likely to be trusted again elsewhere, unless his delinquency has been entirely forgotten. Under these circumstances it became a duty to "take care" of the Senator who was so shockingly damaged in the Nebraska fight. This became the more important when the faithful Senator from New-York—whom DODGE had so often, so bitterly and so vulgarly reviled—was returned in triumph to the Senate, in vindication of his faithfulness, at the same time when the Iowa Senator was called upon by his people to yield up the trust he had so abused.

Preparatory to his nomination, and only a few days ago, a paper was circulated on the floor of the Senate, for signature by Democrats, recommending DODGE, generally, to the President for appointment to some office, not described, however, in the document. Nobody dreamed that the retiring Senator aspired to a foreign mission. It was impossible to think of him and an Ambassador in the same hour, so entirely antipodal are the two characters. The prevailing idea among a portion, at least, of those to whom this paper was presented, was, that DODGE was to be pensioned off with an upper-class Clerkship, or possibly a Federal appointment at home, or at most an Executive appointment in one of the Departments. It was, therefore, no difficult matter to get the signatures of charitably disposed Democrats to the DODGE subscription paper.

But when the nomination was received in the Senate everybody was struck with almost stupid amazement, and before Senators had fairly recovered, the vote was taken and the deed done. LOUIS NAPOLEON could not have managed the whole affair with more consummate skill, and if he has any other coup d'etat to accomplish, it will not be surprising if he finds it advantageous to offer such price for the aid and counsel of our Minister at Madrid, as will permanently relieve this country of his presence, and perhaps give our President the Spanish Mission back again in time to make it available for the payment of some other victim by the recoil of the Nebraska bill.

There is one important political indication to be gathered from this appointment, to wit, that our relations with Spain are deemed by the President not to require the slightest efforts of diplomacy, for certainly if there were any international questions to be discussed and settled with Spain, Mr. DODGE would not be selected for the mission. I say this in all sincerity, and rely with confidence upon every man of discriminating judgment, who knows even so much of Mr. DODGE as is to be learned from reading his speeches in the Senate and elsewhere, to sustain this opinion.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in declining the Madrid mission, vindicates the judgment of your correspondent. He and his friends do not think it best that he should accept the place. When I complimented him for talents which are likely to give him leading position at the Bar or in the forum, but suggested that he did not possess the peculiar qualifications essential to successful diplomatic career, my remarks were distorted into unkind reflection upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I thank him for having sustained my view of the case. His course in declining diplomatic honors is another evidence of the practical common sense I have always accorded him. He, at least, evidently can comprehend that an excellent lawyer might make a very poor dancing master, and his inability to turn skillful Pirouettes is no evidence that he is a fool.

SAMUEL J. COX, who has been confirmed by the Senate to be Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, is the able editor of the Ohio Statesman, and is an educated and agreeable gentleman. From some personal knowledge of him, I cannot doubt that his appointment will reflect credit upon the Administration. The withdrawal of JOHN B. MILLER's nomination for this place, is commented upon with much bitterness by the SEYMOUR men. The movement against MILLER was led exclusively by J. C. MATHER and T. R. WESTBROOK, retiring M. C. from Ulster County, MATHER and MILLER are personal enemies, and have been so for some time past. WESTBROOK's ire was drawn upon the devoted MILLER's head, by an article which the latter had the impudence to publish as an editor of a "free American press," denouncing WESTBROOK's treachery to Freedom by his vote in favor of the Nebraska bill. WESTBROOK and his course have both been repudiated by his constituents, who evidently think MILLER was right; so there was nothing left for the former but noble revenge upon the editor who presumed to be a freeman and express his views upon the member's public acts. Unless Mr. WESTBROOK possesses a very mean conscience and a still meaner mind, his victim will the happier, and he must be the prouder man of the two, as he walks among his fellows.

I learn that the sloop of war Falmouth, which it was supposed had gone to Bird Island, has put back to Norfolk, leaking badly. The Secretary promises to dispatch another vessel to the aid of our guano diggers, at the earliest opportunity. The statement that Commander FOOTE of the Navy is to command the Arctic Expedition, to search for Dr. KANE and his comrades, was premature. He does not contemplate that service.

Of all the gay assemblages at Washington during the present Winter, a ball given to his guests by mine host of Willard's Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, was one of the most pleasant and most fashionable. All the arrangements for the occasion were as near perfect as could be—and the company embraced a large share of the beauty and the elite of Washington society. The ball was given in the great dining-room of the Hotel—one of the finest rooms of its kind, by the way, to be found anywhere in the country. Its dimensions may be imagined when I say that not less than three hundred gentlemen and ladies are estimated to have been upon the floor, engaged in the mazy dance, at one time. Some eleven hundred persons in all participated in the brilliant scene. It is but a just tribute to the enterprise and liberality of the WILLARDS, to say that their supper table was as beautifully arranged as it was replete with every delicacy that the market affords. It is not often, I take it, that a Hotel Proprietor compliments his guests with so expensive a festival.

If I thought I should not be ostracised for my temerity, I would embrace this opportunity to present a suggestion or two in relation to the style of "full dress," so called, adopted recently by very many of our ladies on public occasions. At the risk of many frowns, cast from brows which I should much regret to see thus distorted, I must be permitted to suggest that fashion, in this particular, never, within my recollection, was so regardless of good taste, not to say of modesty, as now. Ladies' evening apparel is anything but "full" dress, in the literal sense—at least in many instances. The unobjectionable exposure of the throat and neck, which replaced the stiffly starched standing collars or ruffles of olden times, has been caricatured of late, until now our fashionably-arrayed lady can scarce be said to wear any waist whatever to her dress, save a broad belt next the skirt, and a narrow strap from it around the upper part of the arm. I admit that this picture is very slightly overdrawn, but I know not how better to intimate the infinite distaste which sensible men express when speaking of the prevailing fashion.

I know full well that many excellent, amiable and well-bred ladies indulge in this style thoughtlessly. The mantuamaker oftentimes is left to suit her own idea of taste and fashion; and the gentle wearer, when she dons for the first time the strange, unnatural apparel, stifles her better judgment by the careless reflection, "It is the fashion!" Let me assure you, fair readers, that the true gentleman cannot and does not admire slavery to fashion at the expense of health, good taste, and—must I say it!—modesty. I design no reflection; but I submit it to the better judgment of the fair sex in their moments of cool reflection, whether such exposure of their persons as is oft witnessed in fashionable society now-a-days can be long indulged in by the gentlest and the purest without a loss of that exquisite sense of refinement and delicacy which, to the female character, is like the moss to the rose—the crowning grace of loveliness! S.

Political Rumors.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1855.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the newly-appointed Minister to Spain, stated yesterday on the floor of the House, that the appointment having been conferred upon him without his knowledge, he had been allowed time to reflect upon it, and had come to the conclusion that it was better for him to decline. The President nominated AUGUSTUS C. DODGE, the present Senator from Iowa, as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's successor, and the appointment was at once confirmed. Mr. DODGE is a fine, manly specimen of a representative of the West—a thoroughly national man, and a good appointment. With the return to the conservative policy of Mr. MARCY, the duties of our Minister to Spain will be light. If he make himself popular with the Spanish people, and insult and fight nobody, he will have fulfilled his mission.

The appointment of Mr. APPLETON of Maine, to the Secretaryship of Legation to England, is also very creditable. Mr. APPLETON is a gentleman of cultivation and bearing, of modest and agreeable manners, and of a disposition well adapted to the latitude of London. On the return of Mr. BUCHANAN from England, Mr. APPLETON will make an excellent Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. The appointment of JOHN B. MILLER was withdrawn, and Mr. COX of Ohio, substituted for Secretary of Legation to Peru. Other appointments were made, of an unimportant character.

There seems to be some disagreement between the Government organs in Washington, and some farther disagreement between the organs and a large and respectable portion of the Democratic members and Senators in Congress. Congress, however, is so rapidly drawing to a close, and public matters point so visibly to an entire change in public opinion, that these matters remain unheeded.

The New-York Softs, who, for some time past, had garrisoned the hotels in Washington, have left us. A rumor prevails that the New-York Democrats are to have a large Consolidation meeting of Hards and Softs, and that some great National Democrat, now here in Washington, is to preside over it, or make a speech. They may hold the meeting, but I doubt whether the person selected to preside over them, or to address them, will be forthcoming. After all, the meeting will not nominate General PIERCE nor Governor MARCY, but Governor SEYMOUR, who is believed to be the only man who can unite the Democracy of the Empire State. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the Secretary of War for information respecting Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. JONES of Iowa presented a memorial from the Legislature of Iowa, in favor of the overland mail and line of telegraph to the Pacific. Ordered to be printed.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the citizens of Providence, in favor of stipulating in treaties with other Governments, that arbitration instead of war shall be the mode of settling national disputes. Also, a petition from the citizens of Worcester, that Slavery be expressly prohibited in all territories by the act of Congress. He also introduced a bill to secure the wages of seamen in case of wreck, and said, by the existing maritime laws, wages are made to depend on the voyage; so that in the total loss of the ship and cargo, the sailor loses his wages. This hardship has been removed in England by the act of Parliament. The bill I introduce will remove it as far as this country is concerned.

Mr. PRATT presented the petition of the citizens of Georgetown, D. C., that the Long Bridge over the Potomac be removed. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD introduced eight separate bills, pursuant to previous notice, for improving the Lakes and Harbors, which, on motion of Mr. STUART, were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REFUNDING DUTIES ON GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mr. SEWARD then called up the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods destroyed by great fires, which was reported by the Finance Committee on the 6th inst. Passed.

The following is an abstract of the bill: "The Secretary of the Treasury may remit or refund the duties on unbroken and original packages destroyed by fire, which were imported between the 7th of July, 1838, and the 20th of March, 1854. The Collector and Naval Officer are to be commissioned to ascertain these losses, and the goods must have been destroyed within five years, and if imported subsequently to the passage of this act within two years from the time of the importation. The testimony before the said Commissioners must be in writing—pro rata allowances to be made for damage when the goods are not entirely destroyed. If there is no naval officer in the district where the goods are destroyed, then the District Attorney or some other collection officer, with the collector, shall comprise the commission.

DISTRICT CONCERNS.

Mr. DAWSON stated that in consequence of the death of Mr. NORRIS, the Chairman of the Committee for the District of Columbia, important measures for the benefit of the inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown had not been considered. He moved that all the bills relating to that subject be made the special order for Wednesday next. Agreed to.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR CALIFORNIA.

Mr. TOUCEY called up the bill establishing the Circuit Court of the United States for California. Discussed and passed.

JUDGES CLAIMS.

Mr. PETTIT then called up the bill fixing the salaries of the District Court Judges of the United States.

The Salary bill was discussed by FESSENDEN, PETTIT, TOUCEY, MALLORY, CLAYTON, BELL and GWINN, and finally passed without amendment.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. Light amendments were made on motion of members of the Committee on Finance and Indian Affairs. The amendments were as follows: Appropriations to colonize Texas Indians and purchase agricultural instruments, and for establishing common schools and agencies where none now exist; for severing the superintendency of Indian affairs from the Governors of Washington and Minnesota Territories; to increase Indian reservations in California.

Mr. WELLER thought, that with little fostering by Government, the Indians would soon be able to take care of themselves.

Mr. GWIN commended the plan, offering an amendment appropriating money for the publication of Indian statistics.

Mr. SHIELDS offered an amendment providing that the paymasters of the army whose accounts are not liquidated, be paid one and a half per cent. on collections and disbursements. This applies to only one paymaster and the widow of a deceased one, and their claims arose during the Mexican War collections of duties.

The last amendment was objected to on the ground of its being a private bill, as only two beneficiaries are included.

A long desultory debate ensued, after which it was decided to be in order, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The resolution of Mr. JONES of Tenn., was adopted, that for the remainder of the session all debate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union shall be confined strictly to the question or proposition under consideration, except during such evening sessions as a majority of the House may order for general debate.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY of Virginia, the House suspended the rules to take up the Senate's joint resolution authorizing the President to confer Brevet title of Lieutenant General on General SCOTT for his eminent military services. Passed by a vote of 109 against 65.

Mr. GIDDINGS vainly sought to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, The true policy of this and all republican Governments consists in maintaining peace as far as possible with all nations, and discouraging the spirit of war and rapine, therefore,

Resolved, That Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, for his persevering efforts to maintain peace and avoid bloodshed on our Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers when they were threatened with violence and war, is entitled to the thanks of Congress and the gratitude of American people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House passed a bill establishing an additional land district in Wisconsin.

Mr. McDOUGAL moved the suspension of the rules in order to report a bill authorizing a daily Express Mail between St. Louis and San Francisco. Not agreed to, by a vote of 104 against 63.

SPANISH TREATY.

The House considered the joint resolution to fulfill the stipulations of the article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the persons entitled to receive the same, the full amount of damages decreed by Territorial and District Judges of the United States for losses in East Florida. The amount involved is over one million of dollars. Without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The joint resolution to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty with Spain in 1819, which provides for the proper measure of damages to the citizens of Florida for the use of property taken and withheld by the United States Army, will probably pass in the House to-morrow. The resolution is urged with much ability by Mr. STANTON, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and finds great favor in the House and among the outsiders.

There is considerable disaffection among the Ohio Democrats, now here, at the nomination of Mr. WILSON as Judge of the new District of Ohio, they wishing for RANNEY, of their Supreme Court. Great influence will be exerted by them on Senators against the confirmation, and it looks likely to be successful.

Mr. McLean at Singapore.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Singapore Free Press of Dec. 1, says that Minister McLEAN was about to leave for Bankok to negotiate a new Commercial Treaty with the King of Siam.

From Washington—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

HIRAM H. ROBINSON has been nominated for Marshal; HIRAM V. WILSON, Judge; and HUGH J. JEWETT, District Attorney for the new Judicial District in Ohio.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

No. 51—Richard H. Hendrickson vs. Samuel Hinckley—appeal from the United States Circuit of Ohio. Judge CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 47—City of Boston vs. D. R. Legraw. Judge GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment with costs.

No. 44—United States vs. Archibald A. Ritchie. Argument was commenced by Attorney General on the part of the United States.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Census bill was discussed by the Committee of the Whole, the question being on Mr. DICKERSON's amendment, taking the appointment of Marshals out of the hands of Supervisors and Council, and giving same to the Secretary of State.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock. Mr. STUYVESANT, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, to explain that he was absent from the Senatorial election through illness, and should have voted for Mr. SEWARD had he been present.

BILLS REPORTED.

Favorably to enable the City of Brooklyn to borrow money; to improve the supply of Croton water in New-York.

The Temperance bill was reported complete by a Special Committee with amendments. Mr. AITKEN, from the minority, objected to the introduction of the report, as the Committee had not had time to meet together.

The question being on reception of the report, the same was, on motion, laid on the table.

The minor amendments are making it an offence punishable by $25 fine, or committal, to get intoxicated, unless the person so offending gives full testimony as to where and of whom he procured the liquor, and an imposing fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment on any person or company engaged in carrying on the trade, who shall act as agent for the purchase of liquor for any except licensed dealers.

The bill authorizing the raising of a loan of two and a quarter millions of dollars for the enlargement of the Erie Canal was referred to a Select Committee to report complete,—was subsequently reported, and passed to a third reading.

The bill incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Ice Company was defeated, and motion to reconsider laid on the table, when the Assembly adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from California and Oregon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 12.

The steamship Prometheus has arrived at this port with California dates to the 24th of January.

The steamship Northern Light left San Juan on the 6th inst., for New-York, with two hundred passengers and $600,000 in treasure.

Twenty-two ballots had been taken for United States Senator without any choice being made.

The markets were dull, with declining tendency.

We have dates from Oregon to the 13th January. The Ulanth Indians had attacked and murdered five whites near Orleans, and the United States troops had gone in pursuit of them. A general war is expected with the Indians, as they are numerous and well armed.

The ship Osborn, HOWES, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on the 21st ult.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 11.

The steamship Orizaba arrived here to-day with dates from Mexico to the 5th, and from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst.

A Provisional Government has been established at Acapulco, with General ALVAREZ at the head, until the arrival of CEBALLOS.

General BAHAMURDO was confident that SANTA ANNA would be shot by the rebels.

General LA VEGA will relieve General WOLL of the command at Matamoras.

The Revolutionists at the Isthmus of Tehauntepec have declared in favor of ALVAREZ and CEBALLOS.

A new Revolution is talked of in Yucatan, and the arrival of the KINNEY Expedition was favorably looked forward to.

Large Fire at Grenada (Miss.) &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 12.

Twenty-six business houses at Grenada, Mississippi, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The loss is estimated at $163,000. Insurance $50,000.

Three thousand bales of cotton were burnt up at Troy, Mississippi, on the 8th inst.

Pennsylvania Legislature—Caucus Nominations for U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Feb. 12.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus to-night, twenty-six in number, and nominated CHARLES S. BUCKALEW of Columbia for U. S. Senator. The Whig caucus, eight in number, nominated THOS. WILLIAMS of Allegany. The caucus of the Know-Nothing bolters, thirty-three in number, is still in session, and the feeling is intense.

The result to-morrow is looked upon as uncertain, and efforts will be made to stave off the election.

From Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

We have received here the New Orleans papers of Tuesday, but they contain nothing of importance.

Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The great race between Wagner and Magnolia, for two thousand dollars, failed to come off to-day, the latter paying five hundred dollars forfeit.

Destruction of Engine House, &c., in Gorham, N. H.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The engine house and repair shop of the Grand Trunk Railway at Gorham, N. H., were destroyed by fire this morning: Eight engines in the house were saved. Two engines in the repair shop, (the Casco and Gloucester) were destroyed together with the tools. Loss not precisely known. The building cost about $5,000 and the tools $10,000.

The Weather in the East.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

The weather here this morning is very clear and fine, and the temperature is quite moderate. Our dispatches from Halifax, Bangor and Portland are of a somewhat similar import, but at Eastport a heavy snow storm prevails.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

The ship Mary Merrill, of Portland, from New-York for New-Orleans, arrived here to-day in a leaking condition, having come in contact with a sunken vessel, in consequence of which she lost her cut-water and had her larboard bow badly injured.

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

A letter from Lewes, dated Saturday, reports that the British bark Blythewood, hence for St. Domingo, is ashore on West Flats, below Hawk's Nest, with her mizen-mast only standing, and surrounded by heavy ice. Most of the vessels in the roadstead dragged their anchors on Friday, owing to the force of the drift ice. A schooner is ashore outside of Pitch, Cape Henlopen, supposed to be the Selah or Selee, from Savannah for Boston. No communication can be had with her; the tug-boat America made the attempt to reach her but failed.

Meeting of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company took place this morning. JAMES COOPER, Esq., has resigned the Presidency, and it is thought ex-Governor BIGLER will be his successor. The election is now progressing.

Bridge Set on Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

The extensive bridge at Columbia, over which crosses the Susquehanna, York and Wrightsville Railroad, was set on fire this evening by some boys, but the fire was extinguished without any serious damage.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 12.

Stocks are steady to-day. Reading, 36½; Morris Canal, 14½; Long Island Railroad, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86½. The Money market is easy.

From Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 12.

The propeller St. Nicholas, Captain WILLIAMS, arrived here this morning, with 3,000 bbls. of Flour. She touched at Youngstown, and encountered considerable ice at the mouth of the Niagara River. The weather is mild.

Dates from Omaha City, Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 12.

We have received here, by the arrival of the mail, dates from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Jan. 30, and we learn that both Houses of Assembly have passed a bill, locating the Capital of Nebraska at Omaha City, opposite Council Bluff, and that the Governor has signed the bill.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Feb. 12.

An engine and six freight cars were thrown off the track and down an embankment at Conneaut and two men severely injured.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 12.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile, and the papers to hand contain no news worth telegraphing.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. storeship Supply, A. SINCLAIR, Lieut. Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She sailed from New-York May 4, 1852, and has since been constantly employed as a storeship in the expeditionary squadron to Japan, under the command of Commodore M. C. PERRY. Notwithstanding the hardship incident to this service, the Supply brings home her crew in a healthy condition; not a man has been lost from disease or accident during her long cruize. The S. sailed from Samondi, Japan, (one of the ports opened by treaty) 26th June, 1854, and touched at Canton, Hong-Kong, Singapore and Cape Town. The following is a list of officers:

A. SINCLAIR, Lieut. Commanding; N. B. HARRISON, Lieutenant; F. S. CONOVER, Acting Lieutenant; JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. H. UPSHUR, Acting Master; JOSEPH FRY, Passed Midshipman.

Mutiny—Officers Stabbed.

Capt. FRENCH, of ship Carrington, from Foo-Chow-Foo, reports: Dec. 17, lat. 36° 15' S., long. 25° 30' E., fell in with ship Medford, of Boston, from Manilla for New-York, with signals of distress flying; hove the ship to, and boarded her, when we learned that the Captain, first and second mates, had been stabbed by one of the crew. Put the first officer of the Carrington on board, to take the ship into the Cape of Good Hope, for medical assistance for the wounded.

The following is the statement of Capt. ROPES, of the ship Medford, from Manilla for New-York.

Dec. 13, 420 miles from Cape of Good Hope. As Capt. R. went aft, he cautioned the man at the helm regarding the steering of the ship, when he became insolent, and upon his attempting to chastise him the rest of the crew ran aft to the man's (GEORGE HARRIS) assistance, he having struck the Captain and knocked him down. The Captain ordered all hands forward, who obeyed all except one man, CHARLES STEPHENS, who used insulting language and attempted to draw his knife.

At 2 P. M., when STEVENS was on his way aft to relieve the wheel, he drew his knife on the Captain, when he and the second mate attempted to take it from him, when he stabbed the Captain in five different places, the first mate in the arm, the second mate in the abdomen from which his bowels protruded. The wounds were dressed as well as circumstances would permit, and at 4 P. M., STEVENS came aft and surrendered himself a prisoner. He was put in irons and confined in the lower cabin, the Captain and mates being in a very low state.

From Turk's Island.

The Royal Standard of the 13th January states that cholera was sensibly subsiding at Salt Cay, while at Grand Turk it had not made its appearance.

A violent storm had visited the Island, and the American brig Gustavus, Capt. PERCY, from Para for Boston, was wrecked at Salt Cay. The brig Helen Jane, from Boston for Truxillo, touched at Turk's Island on the 5th January.

RETAIL PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Geese sell in the San Francisco market at $10 per pair. Ducks are the same. Turkeys from $1 to $1 25 per pound. Butter is from 75 cents to $1 per pound. Eggs $1 per dozen. Cheese 50 to 75 cents per pound. Apples have been sold at prices from $3 to $5 per barrel—the lowest being one bit (a dime) each.

Further from Texas.

We gather from the Texas papers the following intelligence:

The State Gazette, of the 27th ult., says that Governor PEASE, who at last accounts was on a visit to Galveston on private business, was expected to be absent from Austin four or five weeks.

Austin on the night of the 20th was visited by the most severe norther of the season. The wind was so violent that it blew the tin off the roof of almost the entire side of the Senate Chamber of the new Capitol. It is supposed that it will cost at least $1,000 to repair the damage done.

The Austin State Gazette, noticing the report that the Committee of Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives had agreed to report what is called the Texas Creditors' bill from the Senate, with some amendments, remarks:

We are anxious to see this vexatious question settled; and more, we are anxious to see the debt of Texas wiped out. If the bill is to be passed upon the principle and for the reasons given in the report to the Senate at the last session of Congress, that the debt claimed by the creditors is due to its full amount, and that Texas acted in bad faith in adopting her scaling system, then we say emphatically we are opposed to it to the bitter end.

We feel that Congress has no right to inquire into the justice of the action of our Legislature upon this subject. The debt is the debt of Texas, and if she is to be charged with its payment, it should be in the mode she, as a sovereign State, may see fit to prescribe. As a sovereign State she alone has the right to judge as to what is right and proper to be done in the premises.

If Congress assume the right to pay the debt, she must acknowledge it as an obligation binding upon her, and not upon Texas. But we oppose the right of the General Government to sit in judgment between Texas and her creditors, pronounce judgment against her, award execution by taking her money, and appropriating it in satisfaction.

The citizens of Austin, in public meeting assembled, have declared that the recent election of Mayor and Aldermen was not held in accordance with the city charter, and requested the Chief Justice of the County to order an election for city officers, as the charter provides, forthwith.

Col. H. CLAY DAVIS has been appointed Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs for the port of Rio Grande City, vice J. C. HOWARD, Esq.

The Austin State Times says the Black Tongue was still raging at Rio Grande City as late as the 25th December; also at Camargo, across the Rio Grande.

Mr. JOHN PETERSON, an old Texan, who did gallant service at the battle of San Jacinto, and upon other fields, died about six miles from Centreville, Leon County, a few days ago.

Several of our exchanges state that appearances indicate an early Spring, and that the farmers are already making preparations for the coming crop.

The Methodist Church in Texas, it is supposed, is about 20,000 strong.

The Galveston Times says that Mr. ANDREW MARSCHALK, who has been editor and proprietor of several papers in Mississippi, is about to establish a new paper in Indianola.

A meeting of the citizens of Bastrop County was to be held at Bastrop on the 3d inst., (yesterday,) to take into consideration the project of constructing a Railroad from Austin to the Gulf.

A Corpus Christi letter, of the 20th ult. to the Galveston News, says that Major CHAPMAN, Acting Quartermaster U. S. Army, after a short absence had returned to his post, that there had been no winter at Corpus Christi, and the weather was then quite warm—too warm for the season; that no Indian depredations had lately been committed in that neighborhood; that Corpus Christi is improving in the way of the erection of new buildings; that merchandising is rather overdone there; and that servants, common laborers and mechanics are in constant demand.

The Slave Trade and the African Squadron.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 12.

Com. FOOTE, U. S. Navy, recently delivered an address before the American Colonization Society on this subject, which has been published in pamphlet. Com. F. was recently in command of the American squadron on the coast, and from his own experience he speaks strongly of its usefulness, and argues against its withdrawal. We learn from the address, that our squadron now consists of one frigate and two sloops-of-war of the third class, and that the entire cost is about $250,000 per annum. This includes the wear and tear of the vessels, the pay of the officers and men, provisions and contingencies. It is affirmed also that the loss of life has not exceeded that in other squadrons abroad. Commander F., who was absent in the Perry for two years, boarded seventy vessels, captured two or three slavers, yet did not lose a single officer or man by death. The only salutary measures adopted, were no grog rations during the cruise, and absence from the shore at night.

France at one time, had an equal force with Great Britain, on the coast of Africa—say twenty-three vessels—but finding the engagement too onerous, she applied to the British Government for a modification of the treaty, which was conceded, and she now has only twelve vessels employed. The reason why France has reduced her African force from twenty-six to twelve cruisers, may be found in the fact that her squadron, unlike our own, is restricted to her own vessels and citizens alone. France could not therefore with a larger force than England, accomplish the same result in captures as the British squadron, as she is not in treaty with other Powers, as England is. Her squadron of steamers and sailing vessels has vindicated the French flag by restricting its use in the slave traffic.

Com. FOOTE contends that considering we have had no steamers on that coast, and but two sailing cruisers, our squadron has been quite efficient in fulfilling its duties. Its very appearance exercised a salutary influence. "It showed a determination in our government to share in the naval charge of these vast seas and shores. Our country thus became present, as it were, in power to repress, and if needs be, by punishment, to avenge outrages on our citizens or their property. The squadron has protected our legal commerce, which is more extensive on the south coast, than that of England or France; it has checked by important captures, and still more by its presence, the desecration of our flag; and has had an essential agency in removing the guilt of the slave trade from the world. If, therefore, the Government is in earnest in its declared determination to suppress the slave trade in American vessels; if it means to afford protection to the rapidly-increasing, legitimate trade between the two countries; and if it looks favorably on the cause of Christian civilization and African colonization on that vast continent, it will not listen to the proposition to abrogate any article of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, nor to withdraw or reduce the African squadron, except it be in the number of guns specified in the treaty. But, on the contrary, it will increase the efficiency of that force by the addition of several small steamers, as being better adapted for the suppression of the slave traffic, and for the protection of our valuable commerce, than the mere sailing vessels now composing the squadron."

A WOMAN MURDERED IN A CANAL BOAT.—A young unmarried woman, by the name of SARAH ELIZABETH FRAME, in the employ of Capt. CARTWRIGHT, canal boat Albion, of this city, was brutally murdered yesterday afternoon, in the cabin of the boat, by a man named ALFRED MILLER. It appeared, from the evidence at the coroner's inquest, that the parties had a quarrel on the night previous, at which time MILLER threatened to "slap" the girl. Yesterday afternoon the quarrel was renewed, and after an interchange of angry words, MILLER knocked the girl down, and kicked her severely three or four times in the side and back. A girl named STRADLEY, who was a witness of the murder, assisted her to rise, and placed her upon a chair. She appeared to suffer very much, and in a short time, she turned toward MILLER, who had remained in the cabin, and said, in a feeble voice "ALF, you have killed me—I'm dying!" MILLER was evidently frightened, and hastily retreated from the boat. The woman, STRADLEY, was so confused that she was incapable of raising an alarm, and the murderer escaped. The physicians who were present at the inquest gave it as their opinion that the wounds and rupture of the spleen, occasioned by violence done to the side, and region of the spine, caused death. Upon post mortem examination, they found a large quantity of "clotted blood" internally, and immediately in the region where the bruises were inflicted. The verdict of the coroner's jury was rendered in accordance with the above facts.—Albany Register, Feb. 9.

COLLISION OFF TYBEE.—Capt. BROWN, of the schooner Emma, reports having come in collision, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, with the steamer Seminole, abreast of Tybee Lighthouse. The Emma sustained considerable damage in the loss of her bowsprit, cutwater, &c. The Seminole was bound South. We are pleased to learn that her damage was slight, though it was found necessary to return for repairs. She was towed up during the evening by the Welaka, which was sent to her relief as soon as the accident was reported.—Savannah Georgian, Feb. 8.

DICK TINTO IN FLORENCE.

High Life in Florence—A Ball—A Concert for the Poor—How to Insult an Englishman—Feeling Against the Pope—A Sculptor's Mishap—"Commit No Nuisance," &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

The gayeties in the high region of society were continued last night by a ball at the Casino dei Nobili, a club-room belonging to an association of aristocrats, who give annual festivities in their grand saloon. They are not unlike our Assembly balls in America, except that the guests have nothing to pay, and the invitations are made out from the lists of persons presented to the Grand Duke, and from direct personal applications for admission. The Court were to have been present on this occasion, but owing to the low health of the Queen of Sardinia, and the alarming news from the King of Bavaria, the Court stayed at home. The young ladies were, I thought, rather vexed at first, at the absence of the Arch-Duke, but when they heard that the orchestra would play polkas and redowas, which they would not have played in presence of their Highnesses, they took heart and brightened up considerably. I hardly remember anything of unusual interest, except that a gentleman was pointed out to me as being the worst man in Italy, and as having seven wives. To match him, was a lady who had one set of children by one husband, another set by a second husband, and a third set by *nobody knew who!* Then there was Lady Such-a-lady, who was separated from Lord Such-a-lord, and lived with her lover. Then there was an exile from somewhere, who fought a duel lately with broadswords in his dining-room, his adversary's seconds being Americans. A virtuous set they were, truly—a very vicious and vile set indeed. Being asked by a lady with whom I was conversing, in the Court language of Europe, what rank I held in my own country, I replied that I was a plebeian, though it would have been eminently excusable to reply a Colonel. I thought that she was rather disgusted with me, as she was herself *nobile*, till some one told her that, from the very nature of their Government, all Americans were patricians. Her smiles and condescension returned, and remained till the signal was given for the German cotillon. She then retired, as well as nine-tenths of the other Italians present. The reason was that in this dance a lady can no longer exercise any exclusion in her choice and acceptance of partners, and is liable to take the hand of hated Austrian officers. Beyond these features, I believe there was nothing of note in the ball at the Nobles' Casino.

We have had a grand concert for the poor this week, under auspices which will appear unusual enough in America to merit a passing allusion. It was given by amateurs of the highest social rank, at the same time that they are artistes of remarkable musical pretensions. Prince PONIATOWSKI was the tenor, Countess ORSINI the soprano, and Madame PERUZZI the pianist. The base and baritone were furnished by the opera, as well as the orchestra, led by Maestro [illegible]; the chorus was composed of dilettanti, who, according to the bill, "had politely volunteered." PONIATOWSKI, of whom it must be said that he is not as accomplished an executant as he is composer and critic, gave several false notes, at which people made wry faces and pretended that their teeth were on edge, as if he were an ordinary professional tenor. Of course there were no murmurs, as when amateurs sing for charity, even though it be publicly and for a price paid at the door, it is understood no disapprobation must be expressed. The Countess ORSINI is, beyond a doubt, the finest amateur singer in Italy. I have indeed never heard a better anywhere. Besides an unusual compass of voice, she possesses great flexibility and purity, and has acquired a veritable prima donna's execution. Her appearance, however, would have incapacitated her for the stage, and so it is very well she was born a noble and was married a Countess. She is huge, red and clumsy—such a sort of fleshy MARIE DE MEDICIS as RUBENS had in his eye when he painted those admired monstrosities in the Louvre. To see and hear soprano sounds so sweet issue from this lady's mouth, might not improperly put you in mind of a bung-hole which should carol like bobolink, or of a kettle-drum which should roar you like any nightingale. Madame ORSINI is a Russian, and, though a Cossack, she sings for the poor. She is highly exhilarated at the constant accounts from Sebastopol, and sympathizes deeply with the awful humiliation of the English residents in this city. To speak to a John Bull just now of the Crimea is to insult him. He is as sore as if he had been knouted, and, in fact, if he had been knouted he could not feel worse.

Madame PERUZZI, the pianist of the Concert, is another Cossack, unless I can prove her American. She is the daughter of M. [illegible], for many years Russian Consul at Boston. I cannot say that she was born on the soil, but if not, she was taken to the country when still very young. At the age of 20, she went alone to Paris, taking with her one of NUNNS' pianos, and immediately attracted attention by her beauty, her excellent manners in her unprotected situation, and her remarkable musical talents. She soon after married Signor PERUZZI, then Tuscan Minister in France. Florence is now her home, and though a Russian, she plays for the poor.

I feel that a digression at this point will be singularly appropriate. You will have heard that the Russians at Inkermann bayoneted and in other ways killed many wounded French, left upon the battle-field. You have also learned that MENSCHIKOFF, upon being apprised of the facts, prohibited such offences in future, and that still later NICHOLAS issued an ukase punishing such offenders with death. You will regret with me that NICHOLAS was not President of the French Republic at the time of the *coup d'état*. He would have prevented French soldiers from shooting unarmed citizens in the streets, and from bursting into unprotected houses and bayoneting defenceless women and children. LOUIS NAPOLEON, it must not be forgotten, expressly ordered this butchery, commissioned MAGNAN and ST. ARNAUD to do it, and when they had done it, made them both Marshals and bemedaled the soldiers that helped them. Time brings about its revenges [illegible], and nature orders her retributions with such poetic justice, that I cannot doubt that the soldiers that committed wanton murder on the boulevard, were the God-forsaken wretches that in their turn were murdered by infuriate Cossacks. Remember the education of Russian soldiers, and the provocation under which they are defending their country from invasion—then remember that the pretentious French soldier, a rare Bombastes in his claims to [illegible], [illegible] when occasion offers, in the streets of Paris, [illegible] pots of men's heads, between whiffs of stolen tobacco and extra rations of commissariat rum. It is well enough for English to forget all this, for anything, it appears, is decent that is politic; but Americans, at least, in commenting upon the events of to-day, should revert to the history of three short years ago, and recollect that if Russian soldiers are unmindful of the usages of war, French soldiers are regardless of the amenities of peace.

To return to our budget of Florentine gossip. Perhaps I ought to say first, that we received an electric dispatch yesterday from Vienna in 15 hours. The wires between the two cities are not entirely consecutive, and the distance is considerably increased by the repetitious way in which the track does the same writing twice over. Thus, though Florence lies between Vienna and Leghorn, a dispatch intended for Florence goes to Leghorn first. The French and English mail for Florence, having arrived at Turin direct from Lyons, commences describing a series of angles round by Genoa and Pisa, which in a pure trigonometrical point of view, would be sheer madness; but as two small railroads are thus utilized, time is actually gained, though at an enormous sacrifice of distance. In Italy, a straight line may always be described as "the longest way between two given points." The dispatch which made such unusual time, was one announcing that the Czar accepts the four guarantees as the Western Powers interpret them. This is supposed by Italians to be the result of a private understanding between Russia and Austria, the object of which is to release Austria from the obligation to pursue the accomplishment of the Treaty of the 2d of December, at the same time that she appears to have acted with all the independence and straightforwardness that the Allies could have expected of her. The Italians speak somewhat freely of their hopes, now, that England will unfurl the flag of revolution in their country, if Austria definitively plays her false. I have said that there seems to be little hope of revolt in Tuscany. The Florentines themselves acknowledge that they are the tail of the peninsula, politically and morally, though upon the map Calabria appears to occupy that position. Tuscany will never take the lead in any movement; it will be doing very well if she brings up the rear, and does it creditably. Lombardy stands first in the catalogue of revolutionists; then the Papal States and the Legations; then the Two Sicilies, the little Duchies, Sardinia and Tuscany. I have heard several Romans express an ardent hope that Austria is blowing hot and cold, playing fast and loose, so that the rebellion against her in Italy may be led by England. An uprising against the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH in Lombardy, might perhaps be followed by an outbreak against Pope PIUS IX. in Rome. The popularity of this Sovereign, especially since he has been protected and upheld by French bayonets, has been on the same scale of enthusiasm and universality, as that of President PIERCE in America since the attack upon Greytown. I trust I shall be in the Eternal City when his Holiness, the last of the Popes, is drummed out of it. He went to Gaeta not long ago; this time I trust he may go to Joppa.

The English portion of our population are terribly annoyed at the acceptation of the guarantees, for they avow that should peace ensue, in the present position of the conflict, Great Britain would be sorely humiliated, while Russia would gain credit on all hands for her conduct of the war, and for her skill in forcing the Allies to reduce their conditions to a point where they became acceptable to her. However, the opinion of Florence upon the war is of little account either way, until Italy shall have a direct and individual interest in it. I have not yet once heard the name of MAZZINI pronounced in the country.

The fellowship of English and American artists has been deeply moved to sympathy by a calamity just occurred to a colleague, Mr. CLARK STANTON, a young English sculptor. Returning to his studio one day last week, he found his clay model of a statue in a pile of ruins on the floor. Though strongly supported by an iron framework forming the "bony system" of the body, it had fallen from the pedestal, dashing itself into hopeless and graceless confusion. It had been the work of fourteen months, and as the statue was to be bronze and not marble, his labor would have been done on the delivery of the cast to the gentleman who had ordered it. He had preferred finishing the model in the clay to finishing it in the plaster, as is usually done, so that the loss of time and labor is still more considerable. The statue was a figure of Hebe, and was the artist's first attempt at the size of life. Unless a man possess unusual energy, such a disappointment at the outset is enough to baulk the best intentions and compromise a whole career.

If you should read upon a theatre bill the words "*La Capanna dello zio Tom*," should you know what it meant? The monosyllable *Tom* might perhaps serve as a guide to the rest; and *capanna* might help to betray the secret. The Alfieri is actually playing a new version of this dark tale, though no less than four figured last season upon the various Florentine stages.

How do you suppose the phrase, of universal application, "Commit no nuisance here," is translated into Italian, and the caution implied is conveyed to Catholic minds? Thus: The dead wall in question is painted over with numerous crosses of large size, with the following words underneath: "The Cross of our Lord; respect it." This seems too monstrous for belief, and I blame no one who refuses to credit it till he sees it. The device is, I believe, effectual, though it seems to me that religion is degraded by the application of the symbol of salvation to such vile purposes. However, the degradation of religion would appear to be the great end and aim of all Catholic effort, and there is no just reason for wonder, when we see people insuring their houses against fire by inserting a fresco Virgin in the wall, and guarding them from pollution by daubing their exposed corners with images of the instrument of crucifixion.

We have had a month of clear skies, without a drop of rain. The weather is cold, bracing and bright. Snow falls upon the mountains every night, and from time to time the ground in the morning is covered with a sharp hoar frost. In this climate, fully half the foliage is evergreen, and the costume of Winter is a comfortable demi-toilette. The atmosphere, nevertheless, is really cold, without being severe. Half the population being too poor to spend over one-third of a cent a day on their fuel, have actually contrived a portable stove, which affords a plentiful supply of heat at the most reasonable rate. It consists of a baked earthen pot, with no lid, and a handle forming two-thirds of a circle over the top. Its capacity varies from one to two quarts. In this is placed, in the morning, a quantity of fine charcoal prepared for the purpose; on the top are sprinkled a few very small cinders, covered with the dust of pulverized ashes. The fire works downwards, remaining alive and evolving a strong heat during a period of ten hours. There is no waste, every particle of charcoal being hunted out and consumed. The first cost of the pot varies from three to five cents; its daily supply of combustible, certainly not over four mills; the wire grating over the top, to prevent contact with the fire, may cost perhaps a cent more. The extent to which this household article is employed, is almost universal: I cannot find at what degree in the scale of society its use ceases. The beggars, the poverty stricken, the poor *genteel, many shopkeepers and multitudes of* families of bourgeois, have no other fire. The *artists in the public galleries*, copying Raphaels, Andreas and other *chef-d'œuvres*, depend upon their hot-pot for comfort in the Winter months. The workshops, the manufactories, maccaroni, straw-plait and other branches of Italian industry, are not warmed collectively by a stove, but individually by each artisan's jug of ashes. Do you call at a house where the inmates are in moderate circumstances, you are likely to see the whole family furnished, each one with his earthern jug, and if you sit or stay, one of the daughters will tender you here, as anywhere else she would ask you to take a seat by the fire. It is amazing to notice the quantity of heat evolved, and the time one supply of fuel will endure. The invention would appear to be on the Ericssonian principle of making a little coal go a great way, though it never went to Liverpool. This portable stove receives from the women the endearing appellation of "husband." How touching and how descriptive—a solace, comfort, friend, society and warming-pan, all in one. Husbands are lent, borrowed, broken, kindled, extinguished, patted, petted; they never give any trouble, never scold, sit at the feet or cuddle in the laps of their wives, warm, ardent, always fired up! And yet in Italy, there is more married unfaithfulness than in any other civilized country! Account for it who can!

In France, they have something of the same sort, though much more expensive. The foot-stove replaces the fireplace, indeed, and is portable, but the first cost is rarely under three francs, and its daily nourishment requires two sous more. "Warmth for nothing," or at the outside, for two-and-sixpence a year, can only be furnished by this classic land of beggars, maccaroni, Leghorn hats, tenors, priests, alabaster, fleas, prima donnas, and the fine arts generally. DICK TINTO.

FROM VIENNA.

The Weather—Horse-steaks—Universal Love of Music—Ignorance of Politics—No News in the German Papers—Nobody Cares for News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VIENNA, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

The first considerable fall of snow this season visited our city to-day. Yesterday the air was sharp and piercing, foreboding the certain approach of the Wintry weather, which has no parallel in its tardiness except in the continually further and further postponement of decisive measures by the Diplomatic representatives of the conflicting powers in this same capital.

This morning the diplomatic corps that manages the weather bureau has given us the first proofs of a happy settlement of its peculiar questions, while almost in concurrence, a day or two only in advance, the four Powers have again proclaimed the hope of peace by the asserted partial acceptance on the part of the Czar of the "Four points." The one may prove as fallacious as the other. Many assert that we shall have no Wintry weather this year; the entanglement of the Sultan in European affairs has produced atmospheric disturbances and irregularities before, as when the Pope, centuries ago, commanded prayers to be offered in all the Churches against "the Turk, the Comet, and the Devil." While the majority of men and papers think, in spite of the rise of one per cent. in funds and shares on the Vienna Bourse, that the storm of war is only gathering thicker and blacker. In the meantime, the bakers have rejoiced in the continuing open weather, as they can get their flour from the surrounding provinces by means of the river navigation; while coffee-house keepers and conditories lament the want of ice for their *Gefrornes*. Still provisions are very dear. The *Semel brod* grows smaller and the price of meat advances. The consumption of horse-flesh by the poorest classes, which for the past two years has been more and more resorted to, tends to check any rapid rise in beef and the common meats. While good roasts and bake pieces cost fifteen kreutzers the pound—not even so high as in New-York—horse-flesh is bought for five kreutzers. An acquaintance who has eaten beef-steak from this meat—would it do to call it horse-steak?—assures me that it does not taste "at all bad;" that it is indeed a delicacy; and argues from the nature of the food of the two, that horse-flesh is a much choicer diet than fried chicken! It may serve to show how well the poorer classes like it, to state that within the past few weeks, in Hamburg, if I remember rightly, the price of this article of food has risen to almost double its former rate, owing to the increased demand.

In the matter of amusements, there has been no uncertainty and lingering delay in the Vienna world, such as I have characterized the weather and the war. The opera, although destitute of any great name at present, does not cease to produce some of the great works every night. Within the past week "Belisarius," "The Huguenottes," "Robert der Teufel," and "Fra Diavolo," have been produced. "Ernani," "Don Giovanni," "William Tell," "The White Lady" and "Masaniello," stand on the coming list.

The four theatres are as active and as crowded as it is possible for them to be, with the great tragedies of SCHILLER, GOETHE, LESSING and SHAKSPEARE, comedies and farces. A new drama entitled "Der Fechter von Ravenna," commencing at Vienna, has in a short space of time been produced on the boards of all the principal theatres in Germany, and partly on account of its inherent merit, partly on account of the mystery enveloping its authorship, has created a *furore* everywhere. Besides these regularly founded institutions, the lighter, gayer—balls and soirees, and concerts and "Ausschanks" of beer and wine, panoramas, "Krippen spielen," but most of all and everywhere dancing and fiddling, and an "uncommonly jolly time together," are numberless, and still not one too many for the pleasure-loving Viennese.

It is *Fasching* now, Carnival; and it is marvelous to me, who never have been used to it, to see how everybody turns out to enjoy it. Nearly a rood of wall blazes in the morning, here and there and at certain devoted corners, with the handbills of the coming evening's entertainments. If no one ever thinks of stopping in New-York to peruse a placard, always taking it on a run; here the streets are in places often nearly blocked up with footmen making a choice from the bill of fare before them of the night's amusement.

From this fondness for plays and balls and music one can see a peculiarity in the habits of the people. The coarsest-looking fellow that comes out of the opera beside me can discourse on music and the ballet with all the volubility of a home feeling; while the most intelligent, well-dressed gentleman, sipping his Melange and eating a *gipfel* at "Daum's Coffee House," could not enlighten me on the relations and connections and consequences and prospects of the present Diplomatic Congress in Vienna. He would shrug his shoulders and apply to some one else well informed [illegible] beside him.

The people seem to take no great interest in politics, the Government and the war. It may be from a natural indifference to anything outside of their own sensations, and may be from forced habit, probably partly both. One thing is certainly remarkable, that right here, at present the centre of diplomatic, and not at all improbably soon the centre of war operations, while the Russians are gathering on the North and East, and troops are marching from Vienna to hold in check any sudden maneuver against the capital itself, neither papers nor people take any absorbing interest in the matter.

In England almost the only topic of conversation is "The War;" and when once the past is well discussed by a knot of citizens, conjectures and prospects, and plans, and the next news, afford an equally fruitful theme.

But here, as a subject for conversation and newspaper leaders, it is almost the least interesting thing before the public eye.

One of the most striking proofs of the indifference of the Germans to matters of national and public interest is to be seen in the management, or rather the matter, of the papers.

With us in America—and it is as much or more so in England—almost every man of information has some time in his life written something for the papers, if it were only a bit of "machine poetry," in his fifteenth year. If one has a happy thought that he dreams may be of service to others, he does it up in his neatest manner, and sends it to the editor. As abundant illustration, notice the almost *innumerable communications from all parts of Great Britain, and the common soldiers in the Crimea, that fill the columns of the London papers.*

If a son in the army sends home but one item of interesting unpublished information, the father sends a copy of the letter post-haste to London or the county paper. And in reference to surgeons and nurses, and model guns, and reinforcements, and levying of foreign troops, everybody has a word to say and to write for the public.

How much this watchfulness of the individual to all that interests and affects the whole is the glory of free institutions and their sure bulwark, it is not necessary here to mention.

In Germany the contrary of all this is the case. Newspaper correspondence consists exclusively of the paid, regular letters from three or four great cities, being then mostly speculations on the past, and a flurry of nebulous mist as to the future; and in such papers as the *Algemein Zeitung*, philosophical, traveling and scientific home correspondence. In three months' constant reading of papers from all parts of Germany, I believe that I have not once met an article from an unofficial, irregular contributor—from one of the people.

What the papers bring them, the people are content with, very frequently, as in Berlin with the *Intelligence Blatt*, preferring the paper that contains nothing but advertisements, births, marriages and deaths, police announcements and *Unglücksfälle*, to one burdened with news from Europe and America.

Occasionally I ask a friend of mine who is confidential clerk in a large mercantile house here, that has branch connections in all parts of the world, "Well, what's the news to-day? What from the seat of war?" It is an American habit that I have not wholly subdued. "He does not know; he has heard no news." "Haven't you read the papers?" "Yes!" "Are there no rumors or late reports stirring? What do they say of the last news?" "He has not heard anything; he knows of nothing new!" "Don't you clerks discuss the day's papers together, as you open your ledgers and nib your pens in the morning, or while you are shutting up at night, don't you have something to say and conjecture about the war?" "No, they are too stupid!" he says; he is not a Vienner himself. This is all very odd, to say the least, especially to an American.

In connection with the war, the last report here is that *February* 1, *a new Congress of especially appointed Ministers from the great "mights"—machte*, as the Germans say—is to be held here in Vienna. Prussia refuses the call made upon her by Austria, to bring her promised quota into the field in case the frontiers of the latter are threatened. She does it under the pretext that Austria has nothing to fear from Russian invasion. Very few hopes are felt here of Prussia's allying herself with the "Three Powers;" and, while she prohibits the levying of troops for the English service from among her subjects, fifteen surgeons from Berlin alone, and nearly a hundred and fifty from the Provinces, have within a few days entered the Russian Army. Truly yours, S. T. X.

Important to those Seeking out of Town Residences.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A great number of people are now looking for a home "out of town." Correct information, therefore, in regard to the sources of disease existing in the various rural and subordinate villages, as a necessary preliminary to the judicious selection of a residence, becomes a matter of no little importance. To the New-Yorker predestined to remove his domestic altar to any one of those Elysiums of "Flora and the country green," some knowledge of the malarious poison which its sheen conceals, may constitute an essential antecedent to important sanitary precautions.

It is evident, from the tone of their remarks, that "Truth," "Travets," "Resident," &c., speak each in behalf of that brick or wooden paradise "where his possessions lie." Local practitioners of medicine are sometimes—though not always—disinterested witnesses; but their scope of observation is generally too limited to enable them to draw correct inferences in regard to the comparative salubrity of different places. For the solution of this question we can perhaps derive the most reliable data from our medical charities. The majority of laborers and domestics, who go to service in the outskirts and villages within 15 miles of New-York, return to the City whenever sickness renders them unable to pursue their ordinary avocations, and a large proportion of them apply for advice at the Dispensaries.

Being connected with the largest institution of this kind in the City, I have annually taken under treatment several hundred fever and ague patients from various points within the above-named limits, and have ascertained pretty satisfactorily, in almost every instance, the precise locality in which the disease was contracted.

The comparative per centage of cases occurring in some of the principal of these "shaky districts," during 1854, I found to be very nearly as indicated below:

Yorkville	8	Flushing	3
Harlem	11	Flatbush	3
Manhattanville	7	Gowanus	5
Other points on New-York Island	7	Other points on Long Island	7
Morrisania	9	Staten Island	3
Other points in Westchester County	8	Hoboken and Weehawken	6
Brooklyn and Williamsburg	6	Jersey City and Newark	4
Astoria	3	Other parts of New-Jersey	10

The above table, even though it should not lead to a correct estimate of the proportional amount of miasmatic disease in the places referred to, at least shows that it is pretty generally disseminated in the outskirts. Indeed it is probable that every inhabited square mile within a half hour's ride of the City, furnishes more or less fever and ague annually.

The class of persons who form the subjects of the above statistics are chiefly new comers in the infected regions, and it is principally among recent settlers that sickness occurs. After the first year or so the liability to suffer from [illegible] influence is in *inverse ratio* to the length of residence in its neighborhood. The propriety of allowing the system to become gradually inured to the malarious atmosphere will thus be evident. By dressing warmly—always keeping within doors from sunset to sunrise—sleeping in rooms that are well warmed and ventilated, with other suitable precautionary measures, until some degree of acclimation is attained, the liability to sickness from this cause may be very much diminished, though not altogether overcome. Unfortunately, most persons commencing a suburban life, being fully convinced by the representations of landlords that the locality of their residence is perfectly salubrious, neglect all precautions till their value is learned through sad experience.

Most of the views expressed in the article of "*Doctor Porter,*" *in yesterday's* TIMES, are in accordance with well-established facts; but will that gentleman explain the meaning of his "penultimate" sentence, and especially *of its* concluding clauses? What ascertained influence the *electrical* condition of food exerts in producing or preventing malarious disease, is, I believe, beyond the ken of the profession, and they as well as the public should be informed what electrometrical investigations it is requisite to employ, in order to ascertain whether food *is* or *is not* "electrically" wholesome.

Another point of this article requires comment. DR. STONE's ideas in regard to the urban production of miasm are not sustained by observation. The exhalations from our City sewers may produce fever, but seldom or never true fever and ague, which very rarely originate in the paved portion of the town, if we except those streets contiguous to the rivers. I know that intra-mural cases are often reported, for I have had frequent opportunities of learning their history. For instance:

Our townsman, Mr. C., owns a tempting slice of the lovely village of Marshgrade (for further particulars concerning this delectable locality, refer to some one of those beautifully tinted maps your correspondents have been kind enough to send you.) By carriage, car, or steamboat, Mr. C. visits Marshgrade daily—goes early and returns late. One morning he stays at home—head-aches—back ditto—teeth chatter—fever and ague. Family physician sent for. Do you think that Galenic individual (unless a moral Hercules) would venture to insinuate that those visits to "the beautiful and salubrious village of Marshgrade" had anything to do with the production of this malady. *I* guess not.

Or thus: Biddy—recommended as "a first-rate cook, washer and ironer"—engages her services to Mrs. ——, living in the vicinity of the "Salt Meadows." Biddy's qualifications proving inadequate, she is dispensed with at the end of a few weeks, returns to town and finds a subterranean refuge with her hospitable cousins in Mulberry-street. Pretty soon she begins to have periodical chills, Physician is consulted, and he sends Biddy to the hospital with a certificate of "intermittent, contracted by living in a damp basement."

Let not Gotham, like "poor Tray," suffer for being in *bad company*. Miasma is a rural nymph, loving the mossy banks of sylvan waters—a Protean Goddess, who often assumes the form of Hygeia or Panacea. She is altogether too dainty to set foot in our dirty, rattling, smoke-bewildered City. DISPENSARY DOCTOR.

The Dying Minstrel.

From the California Pioneer, for Jan.

BY GEO. WILKES.

POOR TOM BRIGGS! How well I recollect him as he used to enter between the first and second divisions of the performance, with his banjo on his shoulder, and his cheerful, "Good eve'nin', white folks!"

Black as he made himself, TOM BRIGGS could not help being handsome, while the special set of his vest and the exquisite trim of his lower outline helped largely towards his title as the "Darkey Apollo."

There are some persons so resolutely handsome that no paint will disfigure them, no garb entirely disguise, and of this sort was poor TOM BRIGGS. Wisely appreciating his good gifts, he preferred the silent favor they insured in the minds of an audience, to the clack which is the reward of preposterous exaggeration. He was the dandy nigger; clean as a race-horse, fine as a star, and when his finger struck the banjo, you felt that he was filled with the spirit of an artist. Altogether, TOM BRIGGS was an extraordinary person, and had he chosen a less humble instrument, and subjected his taste to the tutelage of science, he would have achieved an elevated and refined renown. As it was, he distanced rivalry, elevated the banjo to the rank of the guitar, and rendered his performance not only the feature of a concert, but a by-word of surprise. This makes him a character worth notice. Whenever any one played to ears which had once heard him, the comment inevitably was, "Ah, but you should have heard TOM BRIGGS!" This was fame, and TOM BRIGGS felt its inspiring influence, and day by day he played more famously because of it.

Success develops genius. Those who cannot win it stop on the near side of Jordan; and there they must remain till it gives them strength to get beyond. But TOM BRIGGS took one jump to the right side of Happy Valley, and leaving competition in the rear, made it useful to him in the way of contrast. Every one conceded the superiority of TOM BRIGGS! All minstrel managers endeavored to secure him, and it is the misfortune of us here that he was forced to leave the band for the cemetery in the first week of his arrival on these shores.

But TOM BRIGGS had other merits than attached to his pursuits. He possessed a kind and gentle spirit; he was shy, modest and reserved, and free from the hard habits which characterize many of his class. He had a great notion, too, of being a gentleman, and instead of hanging about taverns and passing his time in vulgar pleasures, he devoted himself to elegant attire, good company, and that laborious practice which is the mother of improvement.

Nevertheless, TOM BRIGGS pursued these inclinations without offence to his professional associates. With all his niceness of dress and manner there was no exceptional vanity in his bearing; nothing about him which the most jealous critic could style "airish." He had an inborn gentility which oozed out of him as it were, gracefully, and you could feel no more objection to it than to the just pride of a handsome girl, who only evinces an amiable desire to be fine. Elegance was his "natural gait," and I verily believe his comrades took as much pride as himself in his straw kids; and perhaps felt that they were in some way associated with the dignity of the band. Certain it is, that his unassuming excellence had made a deep impression on their minds, and when he was lowered out of sight, many a tear dropped silently into the fresh sand that laid ready to be heaped into his grave!

The evening performance that succeeded this ceremony, was a doleful one. "For my part," said HORN, "I scarcely knew what I was about. TOM and I had traveled together for years, and it seemed to me as if I had lost a brother. All my main business was done with him, and when I looked around, in the middle of my work, and found a strange face in place of his, and remembered that I had just helped to put him in the ground, I nearly 'broke down.'"

As he said this, the eye of the humorist became moist, a slight tremor and huskiness was perceptible in his voice, and turning half round, so as to look another way, he suddenly asked a crowd of us to drink.

"Ah, gentlemen," said he, when we had all got our glasses, and he had cleared his throat, "You'll never see the like of poor TOM BRIGGS again! He was different from most other players. They seldom take any pride in their business, and are generally satisfied with any cheap instrument they can get; but TOM was very particular; he never stood upon the price of a banjo, and when he got a good one, he was always studying some way to ornament and improve it. He had a light one and a heavy one for different kinds of work, and he played so strong that he had to get a piece of steel made for the end of his finger, as a sort of shield-like, to prevent his tearing off his nail. He was very fond of playing the heavy one, and, when we were coming up the coast, he would sometimes strike his strongest notes, and then turn round to me so proud and say, 'Ah! EPH, what'll they think when they hear the old Gremione speak like that?'

"It did not make any difference when he took sick. He played all the same. Only, after he got here, he could play only the light one. He used to have it hanging against the wall, so as he could reach it in bed. Most any time you went in you'd hear him talking to the old Gremione, as he called it, and making it talk back to him. But by'n-by he got so weak he could scarcely hold on to it, and I have sat by his bed and watched him till the sound became so faint, that it seemed as if he and the banjo were both falling into a dream. All the while he kept a good heart—poor fellow; and we kept encouraging him along too; and every now and then he would raise himself up and say, 'Ah! how I'll make 'em look around when I get strength enough, once more, to make the old banjo speak!'

"But at last he felt that he was gone; and after some straight, sensible talk, he told us that when he died, to take the two banjos and pack them up *carefully and send them home to his father and* mother. An hour before he went, he asked me to *hand him his banjo. He took a hold of it, and* looked at it for a minute as if he was looking at a *person who he was going to part with forever;* and then he tried to hit it. But he could merely drop the weight of his thin fingers on the cords. There was no stroke to his touch at all. He could just barely make a sound, and that was so fine that it appeared to vanish away like the buzz of a fly. It was so dim that I don't believe he heard it himself, and he dropped his hand as if he gave it up. Then he looked at me as if he understood everything in the world, and shaking his head, said, 'It's no use—hang it up, EPH—I cannot hit it any more!' Those were the last words that poor TOM BRIGGS ever spoke."

At this the speaker wiped a tear from his eyes; but it did him no discredit, for he had described the death of an artist, and given the best proof of a man.

The Memphis Navy-Yard.

The Memphis *Eagle* contains a letter from Lieutenant MAURY, of Washington, deploring the abandonment of the Navy-Yard at Memphis, and setting forth the grounds of his regret. After some introductory remarks, Lieutenant MAURY asks:

Would it not be much better to have a Navy-Yard somewhere on the banks of the Mississippi River, whence we could build, equip, and send down, without the fear of molestation by the way, a fleet that would have no limit to its power, save the boundless resources of the great valley?

But the Memphis Navy Yard, we are told, won't do for building up such a Navy, because it is 700 miles from the Gulf? And yet, we are, in the same breath, pointed to New-York and Boston, and away to Kittery, in Maine, that are three times that distance, and from which a fleet would have to fight every inch of its way before it could succor the Gulf.

If Memphis could have obtained a hearing, it could have been shown that a Navy-Yard in that valley is more important, more essential, to a proper system of naval defence, especially when taken in connection with Pensacola, than any other single Navy-Yard in the country. The great changes which science and the improvements of the age call for make it so.

I grant you that neither the Navy of this country nor those of England and France are fully up to the times. But the element of these improvements surely exists; they stare us in the face, and, when properly appreciated in the right quarters, there will be a remodelling of all the navies throughout the world—I allude now to the effect which this new and terrible kind of heavy ordnance, of which you have heard me speak before, will produce.

"That it is practicable to arm a ship exclusively with this heavy ordnance is no longer an open question; and that one shot from a single ship is enough when properly aimed to sink the largest ship is a matter of fact.

"These great guns carry further and shoot truer than the old 32's and 42's. They send a ball weighing 150 pounds or more, and their introduction as a naval armament is destined to have the same effect in sea-fights, where ships are the combatants, that the invention of fire-arms had in single combat between warriors on the land."

The pistol, taking the place of the battle-axe, the cross-bow and the broad-sword, placed the strong man and the weak, the large man and the small upon the same footing, with this exception, that a small man with a fire-arm has the advantage of size in his favor; the smaller the target the harder to hit. So, too, with little ships armed with these big guns. The experiments here at Washington, and at other places, leave no doubt as to the destructive powers of these "big guns;" and we have but to look into the Black Sea and the Baltic to see a practical acknowledgment of it by the combined fleets. All that has been done by these powerful fleets has been done by the little ships with the big guns; while the big ships with the little guns (32's and 42's) have been kept in the back-ground, mere lookers-on.

That terrible waltz that was danced by the English steamers as they whirled round in their circle of maneuvre at the bombardment of Odessa, was to the tune of big guns in little ships.

Before Bomarsund could be attacked, the English, my correspondent informs me, had to send home for little ships with big guns; and now we are told that further operations in the Baltic are delayed till the next season, and until a fleet of little ships with these big guns can be got ready.

Now, it was not necessary for the French and English to send all to the Baltic and Black Seas such tremendous 74's as the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Agamemnon*, the *Napoleon* and the *Charlemagne*, to learn the power of these little ships with big guns. That had been proved and established in a more conclusive and convincing way by actual experiment and practice at Marseilles, Portsmouth, and Washington. And for years I have been endeavoring by proof and argument to satisfy the public mind upon this subject.

It cost, perhaps, a million of dollars to build and equip such a ship as the *Duke of Wellington*, with her 120 guns. Now, is not that too much to put upon one bottom, when a shot fired from one or two of these big guns, in vessels that did not cost, perhaps, a tenth part of that sum, would suffice for her?

These new big guns will impart entirely a new feature to sea-fights. Hereafter, and when they are properly appreciated in the right quarters, we shall have no more such costly things as the *Pennsylvania*, and other seventy-fours, and with the result of engagements that may follow. Seamanship, maneuvre and position are to be matters of comparatively small importance. Marksmanship, and marksmanship alone, is to decide the battle when these big guns are brought into it. He whose shot tells first will be almost sure to whip; and the real practical question now to be decided is as to the degree of marksmanship that is attainable with these guns at long range, and when the aim is rendered most difficult in consequence of the motion of both marksman and target to the wind and sea.

With attainable skill can the target be hit "the best two in three," or once out of five or ten times only; for upon the number of shots to be thrown away for one that will tell, the best size for vessels of war is to be determined. They are to carry one, eight, twelve, twenty, or more guns, according to the skill of the marksmen sent to fire them. And where will you find better marksmen than in the Mississippi Valley.

Thus you see the objection to our Mississippi Navy Yard, on account of the water at the Belize not being sufficient to pass heavy men-of-war, falls to the ground. What we want for the defence of the Gulf are little ships and big guns; and there is water enough in the Mississippi for these.

But we are told that the river is so low for three months in the year that no vessels can be sent down from Memphis. So is the climate at Kittery and Boston so severe in Winter as to suspend, or materially to interfere with, ship-building, docking, and repairing there for three months in the year. But did you ever hear that urged as a reason for breaking up the Navy-Yards there?

Moreover, when the river is low, then the stream of produce down the Mississippi is most sluggish, and commerce least active upon the Gulf, and the command of it, therefore, of less consequence than at any other time. Besides, those seasons of low water occur just when the storm and the pestilence, the unsubsidized allies of the Mississippi people, enter the Gulf to scatter and destroy. It is at the very season when we are most secure from an enemy there, for no foreign fleet would operate in the Gulf at that season.

I had hoped to see the Memphis and Pensacola yards fostered and cared for. I had fancied that Memphis, being up in the healthy country, would become the place of construction, Pensacola the place of rendezvous and repair for our Gulf squadron of big guns and little ships; that at Memphis the anchors and cables for that squadron would be forged, the big guns cast, the little ships launched, and the engines and boilers built; that, once launched, once down in the Gulf, there she would remain, and that it would be no more necessary to bring her back up the river for repairs, as a matter of course, than it would be to send from the Navy-Yard at San Francisco, a vessel to be repaired in Boston because she happened to have been built at the Boston Navy-Yard.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire in Eighth-avenue.

A fire broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the grocery store of Louis Bernholtz, in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-streets. The building was of brick, four stories in height, and was occupied by four families. Owing to the hydrants in the vicinity being frozen, the fire gained much headway before the firemen could bring any water to bear upon it; the flames spread rapidly and the whole building was soon entirely destroyed. The entire stock of grocery amounting to about $800 was also destroyed, but there is an insurance thereon of $1,200 in the Jefferson Office. The grocer occupied the rear part of the first story as a residence. His family and those who occupied the upper stories had a very narrow escape, and lost nearly all their furniture, upon which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Stephen Williams, and was fully insured. The four-story brick house, adjoining on the north side, also owned by Mr. Williams, chiefly occupied by several poor families took fire. The two upper stories were burned out, and the lower ones were damaged by water. Building insured.

The flames also extended to the four-story brick building on the south side, but the damage to this building was slight. It is owned by Mr. Valentine, and is insured for $6,000 in the Citizens' Office.

The origin of the fire was not known, but the police think it to have been the work of an incendiary.

Manhattanville Ward School.

The neat and commodious school building for Ward School No. 43, at Manhattanville, was dedicated yesterday morning, by appropriate opening exercises. A large number of visitors were present, and the attendance of children was also large. R. C. Andrus, Esq. read a short portion of Scripture, after which, Daniel F. Tiemann, James S. Brearn, E. E. Brown, Esq., and Dr. A. V. Williams, School Officers of the Ward, and Rev. Mr. St. John, and Wm. Oland Bourne, made addresses. The exercises were rendered attractive by the excellent singing of the pupils, showing the good training they receive from the Principal. The School is in the care of Charles McGregor, Esq., assisted by Misses Greaves, Thurston, Knapp, and Hammond.

Tops For Stage-Drivers.

A correspondent says to us: "Why don't you advocate a covering for the stage-drivers to shelter them, not only from Winter's cold, but also from Summer heat—the latter I think being the worst of the two. A top like a light carriage head could easily be fastened over the driver's seat, occasioning little expense to the stage proprietors, and much comfort to the stage-drivers."

Mr. T. Piers Healey and his reported Lunacy.

We have received the following:

Sir—You have given a very exaggerated account of adventures that certainly required no additional coloring. They originated in a misapprehension of family dangers, that might have occurred to almost any person situated in circumstances like my own—a misapprehension which, no doubt, was not a little aided by a sudden, and rather imprudent, cessation of opium, which I had been having recourse to each day during the preceding month. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. PIERS HEALEY.

New-York, No. 80 Leonard-street, Feb. 12, 1855.

The Newsboys—A Good Word for Them.

As the Newsboys of the City are about to have a grand performance of their own, and for their own benefit, (to take place on Wednesday evening, at the Tabernacle,) the following from the forthcoming number of the *Five Points Monthly Record* will whet the appetites of their friends to see what they can do:

We have not forgotten the Newsboys, nor have our readers, long as it has been since we promised further instalments of their interesting records. Their natural history and peculiarities have been seized upon as a theme for the popular novelist, and are vividly represented in a tale issued by J. C. Derby. Save the extravagant coloring of the moral character of the story, the fidelity of the general likeness is undeniably striking.

They are thus emerging into public notice in a new capacity. More than this, Rev. Mr. Van Meter, their instructor in music, at the lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society, now proposes to bring them out in a Concert, which will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the 14th of the present month. A Newsboys' Concert is a novelty too remarkable and significant to pass without observation, as a trophy of one of the strangest triumphs of benevolence to which the outcast barbarism of New-York has yet submitted. Of all classes, this would have been pronounced the most untameable, in its wild and bold independence. To see twenty-five or thirty of these defiant young [illegible] ... gradually rising both in the visible and the moral scale, into a new and advanced species of the genus Newsboy—such a spectacle, brought literally into view by the appearance of the neophytes in a concert of religious and moral song, will certainly be a demonstration not less important to philanthropy and practical Christianity, than exciting to curiosity.

Viewed thus as means to a public end of importance, we have no hesitation in approving of such a demonstration. The public needs to know what should be done, by witnessing what can be and has been done. And although the Newsboys are a small class compared with many others, while by their thriving trade they are generally kept above the condition of abject and desperate vice into which thousands of City children sink, yet we regard this Christian lodging-house movement, local and limited as it is at present, as one of the deepest interest, for the sake of the great masses to whom it will be applied when success has fully crowned the present experiment. The economy lodging-house, we cannot doubt, must eventually hold a prominent place in the great system of Economy and Protection for the congregated Poor of Cities, which is now faintly traceable in the germs of methodical benevolence around us. For the present stage of its progress, vide the Newsboys' Concert.

About the first of their singing transpired one evening when time for want of occupation began to drag heavily, and the Superintendent suggested that they should have a song together. "Well, what shall we sing?" was then the question. Some one proposed "Wait for the Waggin." "Oh!" said Mr. Tracy, "who wants to hear 'Wait for the Waggin'? Can't you sing something better than that?" Finally, one of the boys said, "Let's sing 'Happy Land.'" This was seconded, and "Happy Land" was sung with great relish and tolerable propriety. After it was finished, one of the company interrogated the boy who had proposed it, (in the indescribable [illegible],) "Where did you learn 'Happy Land'?" "Augh!" growled the first boy in reply, "didn't I learn it to Father Pease's?" "Augh!" growled back the other, "who cares for Father Pease?" "You dry up!" retorted the first, "Father Pease is a good man, anyhow." Some thought one way, and some another, on this new topic, and an Irish little fellow soundly denounced him for a Protestant and a heretic, who would go to hell. And in this discussion, rough but amicable—for these boys never come to blows about mere matters of opinion—the singing ended for the time.

The Newsboys of the Lodging-house received a general invitation to the very pleasing concert given under the direction of Mr. George Andrews, on the 10th of January, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry. Mr. Tracy says they formed at the Lodging-house, two abreast, a short time before the hour of performance, and marched up Broadway in quiet order. The only peculiarity in their proceedings was exhibited when passing the Broadway Theatre, when all raised their caps, whether as a tribute of real or mock respect to a place of entertainment the antipodes of the one they were now visiting, could not certainly be discovered. Probably their meaning, like their manner, was serio-comic—a mixture of fun and homage.

Their conduct in the concert-room was exemplary. [illegible] Mr. Tracy, they looked up in the gallery at the Newsboys, as if they expected we were going to make all the [illegible]. "Yes," added a third; "Newsboys knows how to behave themselves as well as anybody, I guess, when they's a mind to."

We left the Newsboys with their "Bank" closed to the 1st of November. On the opening, some of them found that they had accumulated handsome sums—one boy having nearly $12, besides which he received an overcoat worth $16, which had been offered as a prize for the highest deposit. Most of the balances were immediately invested in warm woolen garments. The total amount was $70 11. [illegible] the bank open, but those whose previous savings had sold [illegible] never had any money in the bank, and, as he justly argued, were therefore not considerable, and had no right to vote. The resolution to close till December then prevailed. From that time the bank has been opened only on the first of each month; the same boy who had $13 at first, keeping up his capital as high as $13 or thereabouts, at each opening, in spite of the demands of the cold season. The aggregate deposits for four months, have been about $200, from an average of 21 depositors; giving an average of $11 to each boy. It was an astonishing discovery to the Newsboys, to find that they could actually save money. It was no less incredible to some others, as the boys found when they went into Chatham-street to replenish their wardrobes, after drawing their "dividends." They had no little merriment in the Lodging-house for some time, about the way in which the Israelites "caved in," as they expressed it, when they first began to make proposals for the overcoats and woolen shirts in their shops. For the present we now beg to refer the unsatisfied curiosity of our readers to the concert, which we hope all will attend.

☞ The Calico Party system, originated in this City, has become so popular that it is imitated in several of the Western cities. There was one at St. Louis not long since. Invitations have been sent out by a lady in Buffalo, as follows:

"Mrs. E—— requests the pleasure of your company on Monday evening, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

"It is expected that those accepting this invitation will appear in garments they are willing to donate to the poor and needy of our city, and send the same to the house the day after, when they will be handed over to 'The Society for the Relief of the Poor,' for distribution.

"Buffalo, Feb. 3, 1855."

☞ A donation of $150 has been received from Mons. Delmonico, being the receipts of a dinner given by the Policemen of the First District, on the occasion of the presentation of a gold watch and chain to Captain Halpin on Saturday evening. The money is to be distributed to the poor of the First Ward by his Honor the Mayor.

☞ Miles Greenwood, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati Fire Department, and under whose direction the present efficient system of the Department of that city is to a great extent due, is now in this City. He was present last evening in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

☞ Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, delivers the twelfth lecture of the Anti-Slavery course at the Tabernacle this evening; his subject being the Rise and Progress of the Modern Anti-Slavery Movement.

☞ Axel Ferrari, charged with the seduction of Elizabeth Denney, was yesterday brought before the Mayor by officer Wines, and married to the girl by Judge Osborn.

☞ The whole number of patients attended in the Northern Dispensary during January was 1,211.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.—Monday, Feb. 12.

A quorum of Aldermen not having been present last evening, the Board did not have a meeting. At 5 o'clock P. M., the roll was called and the Board declared adjourned. President Barker, with a promptitude of decision characterizing his entire discharge of official duties, determined that the public interests could not be enhanced by waiting the convenient arrival of her delinquent public servants. The Board stands adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Councilman Mather offered the following:

Resolved, That in amending the Charter of this City, the following principles shall be retained or incorporated, viz.:

First, The Second Board, by whatever name called, should be more numerous, and be elected (as regards individuals,) by constituents, different from Aldermen.

Second, All measures appropriating or involving the expenditure of moneys, should originate in one of the two Boards exclusively.

Third, The Charter election should be separate from the General or State election, and be held in the Spring of the year.

Laid over.

LEASE OF THE PUBLIC MARKET.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller advertise for sale at public auction, the leases of the various markets owned by the City Authorities. Referred.

ERECTION OF SHEDS ON WHARVES.

That the Street Commissioner report to this Board by what authority the owners of wharves are allowed to erect thereon sheds, &c. Referred.

To remove the shed recently erected on the pier at the foot of Morton-st. Referred.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Councilman Jenkins—That the Legislature be requested to enact a law to the effect that the Harlem Railroad Company shall be entitled to receive 5 cents fare for each person for any distance below Thirty-second-street, and 1 cent additional fare for each person for any distance beyond Thirty-second-street, and within the limits of the City and County of New-York; also, that the Corporation Council be directed to prepare a memorial and law to be presented to the Legislature, and that the representatives of this City in the Legislature be requested to urge the passage of the bill. Referred.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Mayor's Black Book.

The following complaints were registered on the Mayor's book:

Edward Tremaine, No. 17 Beekman-street, complains that the vault coverings opposite the Sun Buildings in Nassau-street, are not properly adjusted, thereby causing great danger to foot passengers.

Asa L. Shipman, corner of Ninety-first-street and Third-avenue—That the lamps on Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Harlem, have not been lighted for the past five nights; also the lamps on Ninety-second-street are badly lighted.

E. W. Parker, No. 145 Suffolk-street—That the ash carts do not go about regularly in that neighborhood.

James N. Gifford, No. 116 West Eleventh-street—That the gas lamp on sidewalk in front of No. 118 West Eleventh-street has not been lighted on the nights of the 8th and 9th inst., and several other nights earlier in the season.

Dr. Hoffman, No. 78 Suffolk-street—That the milk shops should be kept open on Sundays, as infants suffer materially.

J. W. Thorp, No. 54 Mulberry street, that the hydrant on the above premises is out of order, and continually overflows the walk, rendering it dangerous and inconvenient.

Benj. Sherwood, No. 10 Henry street, that parties living in the rear of Nos. 28 and 30 Catharine street, throw garbage, ashes, &c., in the alley-way between Nos. 8 and 9 Henry street to the great inconvenience of the neighbors, and that the ash carts do not remove the same.

Elizabeth Latimer, that persons trespass on the corner of 56th street and 3d Avenue, who steal her fence and other property.

John Gates, No. 59 Oliver-street, comes out strong on grievances; let him speak for himself. He complains against Henry Mangels, a Dutch grocer at the corner of Madison and Oliver-streets, where liquor is sold, for re-opening his store and doing business on the Sabbath in defiance of the Mayor's order; also that a large grocer's wagon in front of said house in Oliver-street, obstructs the street, giving barely room for a passage between the cars and the wagon; also that nuisances are frequently committed in the day time against said wagon, by persons who expose themselves in front of dwellings on the opposite side; also that two large coal boxes are a nuisance, as every one passing by on the sidewalk receives the dust when a ton of coal is deposited in them, or half a peck is retailed from them; also that a very high barber's pole has been erected on said corner, which is very dangerous as it could not be sunk in the ground a sufficient depth to make it firm, on account of the sewer, and its only support now is a large wooden shed, or awning, that extends over half the walk, and which obstructs the gas light from the crosswalk, where the cars pass very fast on a descending grade, making it very dangerous to the public passing at night; also, &c., &c.

That the lamps in Mott-street, between Grand and Broome-streets, are not lighted regularly, and that the ash carts have failed to remove the ashes during the past week.

That the occupants of houses in the rear of Nos. 28 and 30 Catharine-street are in the habit of throwing dirt and garbage of every description in the street.

The following affidavit was made before Judge Osborne:

Daniel B. Newman, late of Philadelphia, being duly sworn, said: That he arrived in this City on Saturday evening last for the purpose of proceeding to California by the Nicaragua route; that on Sunday morning, as he was passing along West-street in search of the office of said route, he was accosted by a person unknown to him, who accompanied him to the office of John Andrews, at No. 3 West-street, which office said person represented to be the regular office of the Nicaragua Line; the person in charge of the office also represented it to be the office of that line, and that the price of tickets was $375; complainant paid said person $35 on account of the passage ticket, and received a receipt for same; yesterday morning complainant learned that said Andrews was not an agent of the Nicaragua Line, and therefore prays that the money paid to him under the above false representations may be refunded to him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 91, [illegible].

Supreme Court Circuit.—Nos. 1350, 1166, 1177, [illegible] 1305, 206, 1607, 496, 1600, 566, 261, 1411, 1356, 1636, 1637.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 37, 30, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, [illegible].

Common Pleas.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

Superior Court.—Nos. [illegible].

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—CHANGE OF COURSE.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company vs. the Sloop Thomas Wallace.—Daniel Curry et al. vs. The Steamboat John Neilson.—These were cross suits brought by the respective owners of the steamboat *John Neilson* and the sloop *Thomas Wallace*, to recover the damages occasioned to the vessels by a collision between them, which happened at 10 A. M. on the 24th of October, 1854, near the Battery.

The owners of the steamboat alleged that the steamboat was on her usual trip from New-Brunswick, N. J., to New-York, and was approaching her usual landing place at Pier No. 1, North River, when she was run into by the sloop, which was near the junction of the North and East Rivers, heading to the northward of west with the wind about northeast, and the vessels proceeding nearly at right angles with each other; that the steamboat stopped in time to let the sloop pass ahead of her, and that she might have passed either ahead or astern if she had seen the steamboat in time; that those on the steamboat did all they could to avoid the collision, which was occasioned solely by fault on the part of the sloop.

The owners of the sloop denied any fault on their part, and alleged that there was a vessel lying at anchor on either side of the course of the sloop, so that she was unable to change her course in any way, and that the steamboat did not stop so as to allow the sloop to pass ahead of her, but kept on across the bows of the sloop, and thereby caused the collision; that the sloop was going in a northerly direction, close hauled on the wind, and was unable to avoid the collision, which was caused wholly by the fault of the steamboat.

The damages claimed by the steamboat were about $600, and by the sloop about $250.

Both cases were heard together, and the following decision has been rendered:

By the Court—It is found that at the time of the collision the steamboat was not going ahead.

The steamboat seeing that the sloop was bound from the East River up the North River, first slowed and then stopped her engine to enable the sloop to clear her.

That a few moments before the collision, she backed, and that at the time of collision the boat had begun to go back.

That the collision was caused by negligence on the part of the sloop.

That after she had taken her course to go from the East River to the North River along the Battery wall, and after the steamboat had slowed and stopped to enable the sloop to pursue that course without danger, the sloop altered her course more to the West, in consequence of which alteration of course the collision took place.

That there was no necessity for her so altering her course; and if she had kept the course that she was on when the steamboat slowed and stopped, no collision would have taken place.

The steamboat did all that was required of her to avoid the collision. She was guilty of no fault. She had a right to assume that the sloop would keep the course she was on at the time the steamboat slowed.

That the movements of the steamer were directed upon the idea that the sloop would keep that course. By her not keeping that course the collision was occasioned. The steamboat did all that was required of her to avoid it, and she was in no fault.

Decree, therefore, that the libel filed by the owners of the sloop be dismissed with costs, and that the owners of the steamboat recover the damages by them sustained, with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain the amount.

For the steamboat, Mr. C. Livingston; for the sloop, Messrs. Stevens & Beebe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Feb.

EXPRESS COMPANIES—THEIR LIABILITIES—COMMON CARRIERS.

Morris, J.—*Herman Hersfield and others vs. Alvin Adams and others.*—From the case made, I find the following facts exist:

FACTS.

The plaintiffs are partners, merchants, having a house at New-York and another at San Francisco.

The defendants are partners transacting Express business, *the forwarding and care of packages for hire from the City of New-York to San Francisco*, in California.

The defendants do not own any of the means (vessels and boats) of transportation between New-York and San Francisco, neither are they in any manner interested in them, or have they the least management or control of them either in person or by agents.

The packages which the defendants expressed to San Francisco, they have conveyed in their own name from place to place in the vessels and conveyances owned by others, plying upon the route between the two cities, used in common by the community.

The plaintiffs on the 29th day of August, 1850, delivered to the defendants two trunks containing clothing worth $2,035 9-100 to be forwarded and transported by the defendants to San Francisco to Mr. Burnett, the house of the plaintiffs, to be sold for plaintiffs and on their account.

The trunks were properly protected with canvas.

The plaintiffs paid to the defendants $219 75 compensation for forwarding and transporting the trunks.

The defendants, upon the receipt of the trunks and the money, gave the plaintiffs the following receipt:

"Adams & Co.'s New-York and California Package Express.—New-York, Aug. 29, 1850.

"Received from Hersfield, [illegible] & Rock, in apparent good order, to be transported by our express, the following articles, marked as below, which we promise to forward in like order, subject to the agreement annexed, to Mr. Burnett, at San Francisco.

"It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that we are not to be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the dangers of the ocean or river navigation, leakage, fire, or from any cause whatever, unless the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of ourselves, our agents or servants, and we are in no event to be made liable beyond our route as herein receipted, value under $100, unless otherwise herein stated. Freight paid here $219 75—marked [illegible]. Package—two trunks, San Francisco. For Adams & Co. COBB."

The defendants shipped the trunks on board one of the steamers plying between New-York and Chagres in their own name and paid the freight on them. The trunks arrived safely at Chagres.

On the 9th of September, 1850, the defendants shipped these trunks in their own name, paying freight for them, on board of a flat-boat, Capt. Thomas Angelo, for Cruces, on the route to San Francisco, which was the usual conveyance.

The boat arrived safely at a point upon the Chagres River below the town of Varmos, on the evening of the 12th of September, 1850.

The night was dark and the river was rising rapidly. Captain Angelo deemed it imprudent to proceed, and made the boat fast at the bank of the river.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of September it was discovered that the boat was leaking, owing to the springing of a plank, produced by the pressure of the current and drift wood passing down the river, and not by any insufficiency of the boat or neglect of master or crew.

Captain and crew made every effort to prevent the boat sinking, but the pressure of the current caused the boat to careen and she sunk.

Captain and crew exerted themselves to save the cargo; they got much of it on the bank and among it the trunks in question, and then the crew deserted.

The master of the boat reshipped to Chagres the trunks in question, and other packages saved from the flatboat.

On the 26th of September, 1850, Captain Angelo called upon three respectable merchants of Chagres to survey the packages saved from the flatboat, and among them the trunks in question.

The surveyors considered the trunks in question and their contents as being damaged and unmerchantable. They signed a certificate to that effect, advising that they should be sold.

The conduct of the Captain and the Surveyors was honest.

On the 31st of September, 1850, the trunks and goods in question were sold by Captain Angelo at public auction, and were purchased by W. Porter, the highest bidder, for $350.

The sum, $350, was afterwards remitted to the defendants at New-York, and was received by them.

The goods from the two trunks were sent by Mr. Porter to San Francisco, and sold by him for $2,900.

There was a semi-monthly means of transportation from Chagres to San Francisco.

The goods were never forwarded to Mr. Burnett.

There was a semi-monthly means of communication between Chagres and New-York.

The plaintiffs were not notified of the accident or of the sale.

The defendants have offered judgment for $569 75, being the amount for which the trunks and goods sold at Chagres and the amount of freight paid in advance and interest on both sums.

There is no pretence that fraud has been committed by the defendants or their agents, or that defendants or their agents knew of the accident or of the sale, until informed of both, at New-York, by the receipt of the amount of sale transmitted to them.

OPINION.

The defendants in this case, not being owners of or interested in the vessels and boats in which these trunks were to be conveyed between New-York and San Francisco, were not common carriers, and are not liable as such.

The defendants are bailees for hire to receive the trunks at, and to forward them from and to, place to place, to destination, by the ordinary and approved means of conveyance, and had a legal right to define the extent of their liability.

By the contract in this case defendants obligated themselves to deliver the trunks and contents specified to Mr. Burnett, at San Francisco. They were not to be liable "for any loss or damage arising from dangers of the ocean or river navigation, leakage, fire, or from any cause whatever, unless the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of the defendants, their agents or servants."

In this case it is established that up to the time when Captain Angelo and his crew recovered the trunks from the [illegible] and placed them upon the bank of the River Chagres, there had been no fraud or gross negligence by the defendants or their agent—consequently, the defendants are not liable for any damage that had occurred up to that period.

The only remaining question is whether, according to the spirit and letter of the defendants' agreement with the plaintiffs under the facts proved, they or their agents were guilty of gross negligence in not delivering the trunks and contents in their damaged condition to Mr. Burnett, at San Francisco.

The defendants' contract must be construed with reference to the rights and obligations of other persons engaged in the transportation of these trunks to and with the plaintiffs.

Capt. Angelo of the flat-boat on the river Chagres, was a common carrier, and during the time he was in possession of the goods was responsible to the plaintiffs to the full value of the trunks and contents, $2,035 09, for the faithful performance of his duty, and as an insurer, and for all his legal liability as common carrier; and he has a right, for the purpose of saving himself harmless of legal responsibility, to do with these trunks and contents whatever the law, under similar circumstances, authorized common carriers to do; and the defendants under the authority contained in their agreement had no power to prevent him.

In addition to this, the defendants and their agents had no knowledge of what Captain Angelo was doing.

The first information they received upon that subject was after he had sold the trunks and goods.

The defendants, therefore, have not been guilty of negligence.

Decision.—There must be judgment for plaintiffs for $567 75, being the amount for which the defendants offered that plaintiffs might take judgment, (and which offer must control,) with costs to the defendants, since the offer of judgment.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Brown vs. Krebs.—Taylor vs. Same.—Motion to discharge from arrest granted without costs.

McDiarmids vs. Allstadt.—Motion denied, without any prejudice to rights of the defendant (Allstadt) to move to have judgment opened on ground of having a good defence.

Mitchell vs. Union Banking Association.—Motion granted without costs. Plaintiff, in behalf of himself and Kaufman, to have the right to appeal from this and the original order, and to a stay. This order to be settled on a two days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Draper vs. The Commercial Insurance Company.—This is an action on a valued Policy, effected by the Commercial Insurance Company, on a steam propeller named the *Albatross*, on a voyage from New-York to Vera Cruz and back, touching at Havana. The Policy was dated the 29th of March, 1853.

By the Register act every vessel which is insured must be in a seaworthy condition, and have a full complement of men, and charts, maps and nautical instruments. A vessel is not considered seaworthy, unless her captain is a thorough seaman, and an American.

It appears that the vessel was registered at the Custom-House in New-York, on the 30th of March, 1853, and in that register one Alexander H. Greene is stated to be master, and a citizen of the United States. He was no seaman, and had no management of the vessel. One McNeil, who was a British subject, acted as captain, gave all the orders, and had all the nautical management of the vessel; Capt. Greene acting merely as supercargo. McNeil was admitted to be a competent master, but Greene did not know anything about navigation, and had never been to sea before. The vessel was wrecked on the 17th April, at midnight.

The Companies refused to pay the insurance and the plaintiff brought this suit. The question before the Court was whether the vessel was seaworthy.

The Court held that the fact that there was a competent navigator on board did not exculpate the owners. The master should himself be competent as a navigator. The authority was in him and the ability should be in him also.

Judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Mayorga vs. Hassard.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to answer in ten days, on payment of costs, taking notice of trial for March next.

Combes vs. Houghey.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Smith vs. Orser, Sheriff, &c.—Ordered that Sheriff pay moneys in his hands on the execution in favor of the plaintiff.

Marchere vs. Lanigan.—Sureties on appeal having justified, the execution is superseded on payment of sheriff's fees.

Ward vs. Falconer.—Reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

THE CASE OF ANNANGOIS—AMOUNT OF BAIL REDUCED.

The Republic of Mexico vs. Francisco de Annangois.—This case came before the Court about two weeks ago, on a motion to vacate an order for the arrest of the defendant. The facts are briefly these:

The defendant, Mr. Annangois, in 1854 was the Consul-General of the Republic of Mexico at New-Orleans. In the month of July of that year, he received an order from the Treasury Department of Mexico to proceed at once to New-York, to take possession of the $7,000,000 paid over by the Government of the United States under the Gadsden treaty, and of which General Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, had possessed himself, without the authority of his Government.

Annangois came to New-York and took the $7,000,000 from the hands of Almonte, and deposited them according to instructions, in his own name, to avoid the claims of the creditors of Mexico. Mr. Annangois afterwards paid over the amount to the Government, reserving, however, nearly $70,000 as his commissions, being one per cent.

This sum the Mexican Government avers that Annangois fraudulently retains, and have instituted this suit to recover it.

The complaint alleged that the defendant has resigned his position as an officer of the Mexican Republic, and was about to leave the United States. Under these circumstances the order for arrest was granted, and the defendant was arrested on the 9th of January.

The motion was argued at considerable length by D. D. Lord, for the Mexican Government, and John Anthon and Wm. H. Anthon, for the defendant.

Hoffman, J.—The defendant, Annangois, having been arrested under an order made by one of the Justices of this Court, and given bail to the amount of $80,000, now applies to be discharged, upon the insufficiency of the affidavits on which the order was granted, and upon further affidavits and documents on his own part.

The first question relates to the form of the undertaking given upon the arrest, and this materially depends upon the correct understanding of the position of the plaintiff upon the record.

The right of a foreign sovereign to sue in the Courts of England, upon which Lord Thurlow entertained doubts, has been fully settled and recognized. In the case of the King of Spain vs. Machado, (4 Russell 280,) Lord Eldon speaks of it as one of the clearest cases that could be stated; "that he sues as a sovereign, either on his own behalf or on behalf of his subjects."

See, also, the Nabob of the Carnatic vs. The East India Company (1st Vesey, 371;) The King of Hanover vs. Wheatley (4 Beavan, 78;) [illegible] vs. The King of Spain (2 Bligh, U. S. 31, and Clark and Fenelly, 33.)

It will be seen in all the English cases in which the right to sue has been claimed, the plaintiff was a monarch, and was treated as an individual. The case of the city of Rome vs. The Bank of England (9 Vesey, 348) was decided upon the point of the State not having been recognized by the British Government. It is also to be noticed that the bill was by a Common Councilman, on behalf of himself and his associates in the Government. * * * * When the case of the King of Spain vs. Machado was before the Court, it was held that two persons, the agents of the King, and to whom he had given a power of attorney to collect and deposit the funds, but who had no interest in the amount, could not be joined with the King as coplaintiffs (4 Russell's Rep. 223.)

The case of the Colombian Government vs. Rothschild (1 Simons, Rep. 103) is of importance in ascertaining the English rule, not merely because it was decided by a very able Judge, (Sir John Leach,) but that it has received the sanction of Lord Eldon, Lord Redesdale, and Lord Brougham. Compare the report in the House of Lords, in 1 Dow & Clark, with that in 1st Clark & Fenelly, 33.

The bill was in front by the Government of the State of Colombia, and Don Manuel T. Hurtado, a citizen of such State, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the same to the Court of his Brittanic Majesty, with the place of his residence stated. On general demurrer it was held that the bill could not be sustained. The Vice-Chancellor said that a foreign State is as well entitled to the aid of the Court in asserting its rights as any individual, but it must sue in a form which makes it possible for the Court to do justice to the defendants. It must sue in the name of some public officers who are entitled to sue in the name of the State, upon whom process can be served on the part of the defendants, and who can be called upon to answer a cross bill. * * * *

The English authorities appear to settle these points: That the sovereign country may sue in the tribunals of the realm; but he sues as an individual. An action cannot be sustained in the name of his agents, although they may be regularly empowered to act in the identical business. * * * * *

I cannot but think that an examination of the old cases referred to by counsel, in the Nabob of Carnatic vs. the East India Company, will tend to prove that an ambassador may sustain an action on behalf of his sovereign, notwithstanding the doubts of Lord Rosslyn upon the subject. (2 Vesey, 421.)

In the case of King of Spain vs. Oliver, (10 Peters' Rep. 217, 276,) an action for the recovery of duties alleged to be payable to the Crown, was brought in the Circuit Court, and decided upon its merits. It appears that an application was made for a continuance upon the affidavit of the Spanish Minister.

These are all the authorities I have been able to find upon the subject, and I believe the question is entirely new in our country. The principle which pervades the English cases is marked by that spirit of equality and justice which is the [illegible] of English tribunals, and that principle places the sovereign and the peasant upon the same footing.

But the reason of the bill lies deeper. It has its origin in that leading doctrine of European polity which, in the language of Guizot, places "the personification of the State in the institution of the monarchy." This embodiment of the commonwealth in the individual has given way over the continent of America to the idea of the concentration of the power of the people in an abstraction. Legitimate sovereignty does not find its representative in a king with his personality, but in a republic with its idealism. Still, there is the same brotherhood and communion of States to be recognized. The same family of nations, though with different names, and under different forms, exists, and their rights and their responsibilities must be forever the same. The catholic law of nations is identical in its application to all.

With these views, I consider that the objection to the undertaking is not tenable. The language of the Code admits of the Court treating an undertaking, signed by an admitted agent of a foreign government appointed to sue, to be an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff.

There is a question which has not been adverted to upon the argument, but which becomes of importance in the view I take of this application. It is whether this Court has any jurisdiction in the case—whether, upon the papers in the case, the defendant is not made out to have been, and to remain, the Consul of the Republic.

In the affidavit of General Almonte, on which the order of arrest is founded, it is alleged that at the time of the reception of the moneys mentioned, the defendant was an officer and agent of the republic, having, as such, a salary of $3,000 per annum; that he acted in the business only as an officer or agent having a stated salary; that the defendant, after receiving the money, resigned his office and employment.

In the letter from the office of Secretary of State and of the Department of Foreign Relations, dated July 17, 1854, regulations are prescribed as to the salaries of consuls, and the Minister Plenipotentiary directed to carry them into effect. In pursuance of these instructions General Almonte addressed an official letter to the defendant, under date of 22 August, 1854, asking information as to his salary, and entitling him "The Consul General of the Republic, &c., &c."

On the 8th August, 1854, the defendant signs a receipt for his salary, as Consul-General in the United States, for one year, in advance.

In two of the series of letters addressed to the defendant from the various Departments of the Government, dated 14th July, 1854, and empowering him to receive the money, he is addressed as "Consul General of the Republic in the United States."

This is the plaintiff's case; and it follows, either that the defendant was, at the time of his employment and agency, the Consul General of the Republic of Mexico or that he had no official character, with its duties and privileges, whatever. The plaintiff asserts that he was a salaried officer or agent. It is manifest that the office he held was Consul General.

If not such, then he was not acting at the time of such agency in any station as officer or agent, with a salary. Therefore, if he was Consul General then, and so remained, this Court has not any jurisdiction of the cause. If he was not such, he filled no office; and thus a very important part of the argument of the plaintiff's counsel against the right to compensation wholly fails. * * * * The public, then, must, I think, be driven to the admission that the defendant (Annangois) was Consul General when he acted, and are compelled to prove the assertion that he resigned that station.

But the defendant takes the ground that he was not the Consul of the Mexican Government when he was performing these duties, nor when he was sued. He says he was appointed Consul General, to reside in New-York, and was afterwards established at New-Orleans; that he received instructions dated 10th July, to leave to the Vice Consul the discharge of his duties at New-Orleans, and to proceed to New-York as Special Commissioner to take the moneys from the hands of the plaintiff, and, if necessary, to assume his place as Minister; that he received such instructions on the 25th of July, abandoned his office and proceeded to New-York. He says that he held no office at all properly so called, when he commenced performing the duties in question, the commission being a commercial agency, and his functions having been renounced by him, and never again assumed. He also explains away his receipt for his salary as Consul; whether successful or not it is of moment to show his renunciation of the character. It is remarkable that no formal act of official resignation is exhibited by the defendant, and it is left doubtful whether at this moment he is not *de facto* the Consul of his Government. I am inclined, however, to think that for the purposes of this suit his admissions are sufficient to prevent the act of Congress from applying, and to authorize the action in this Court—that he will be hereafter absolutely estopped from claiming his privilege, even if he now possesses the office. * * * * *

Applying the law thus stated to the facts of this case, as now presented, I have come to the conclusion that the defendant shows a right to a compensation by way of commission from Government. * * * The Mexican Government, in this case, entrusted what it deemed a duty of delicacy and high importance to the defendant. It has been accomplished with admitted skill and promptitude, and unless there is in this present claim a breach of faith and trust, with acknowledged fidelity. The services were of a mercantile nature. He requires compensation in money, and mercantile law and usage sanction it.

But the line of reasoning, and the authorities which give the power, and make it the duty of the Court to judge of the right of action upon such a motion, require it also to decide how far a claim can be maintained when the plaintiff appears entitled to some, though not to all its demands. It is my duty in this case to pass upon the extent of the compensation to be allowed upon all the facts before me, as well as upon the right to any compensation; and, in my opinion, the sum withheld is disproportionate to the services tendered. I am of opinion that one-half per cent. would be proper and sufficient, and it therefore results that the amount of the security in this case should be reduced to $30,000, and the order of arrest so far modified.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

VIOLATORS OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE CORPORATION.

Yesterday the Corporation Attorney brought into this Court 100 defendants, who were sued for violating the City ordinances, for encumbering sidewalks in various ways; but a number of them had been in the habit of cutting blocks of marble in front of their premises up town, and claimed that they understood that such occupancy of the streets and highways was one of the reserved rights of the trade. These defendants were undeceived, and several of them compromised by paying a portion of the penalty. Upwards of sixty of the suits were passed upon by the Judge, who fined them in various amounts from $5 to $100. Six cases were adjourned until the next Court day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 11.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

THE CASE OF THEODORE A. GRAY, THE "VITRIOL MAN."

In this Court yesterday, in the case of Theodore A. Gray, the notorious "Vitriol Man," whose mischievous pranks in Broadway, and at the doors of various Theatres and places of amusement, caused some excitement in the community a short time ago, the bail was discharged,—the District Attorney, after a strict examination of his condition, being satisfied that he was in some points, deranged, and not properly accountable for his actions. It is understood, that he will be released from custody. Messrs. P. D. Loucks and Dan'l E. Sickles were retained as his counsel.

THE CASE OF JOHN B. HOLMES FOR THE MANSLAUGHTER OF POLICE-OFFICER COURLAY.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips addressed the Court in this case. He stated that Mr. Holmes would have been ready for trial yesterday, according to arrangement, but for an unfortunate circumstance. While going home on Friday night last, he was assaulted by some unknown persons, and so violently beaten that he was not able to leave his bed. Mr. Phillips read an affidavit from the physician attending upon Mr. Holmes, which showed that he was unable to appear in Court for trial. The Judge fixed Wednesday, 28th inst., as the day of trial.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Little and Edward alias Andrew Finley were charged with stealing a sewing-machine belonging to Mr. J. W. Martin, of Chatham-square.

James Pollard, officer of the Sixth Ward Police, deposed that on Jan. 6, about 6 o'clock in the evening, he, in company with another officer, arrested the prisoners at a second-hand clothing shop in Orange-street. They happened to look into the store, and seeing the prisoners there, and knowing them to be notorious thieves walked in and took them into custody. They were trying to sell the machine, which was afterwards identified by Mr. Martin.

John W. Martin deposed that he was a maker of sewing-machines. On Jan. 6, the machine in question was safe in his store at about 5 o'clock in the evening. The value of the machine was $50. It was Reed & Miller's patent. He saw the machine at the Station-house, where the prisoners were in custody.

Mr. Milliken appeared for defence, and argued that even if Finley were guilty, there was no evidence against Little, the police officer having testified that Finley carried the machine. The fact was, Little met Finley and accompanied him to the shop, believing that the machine was Finley's property.

The Jury, however, were of a different opinion, and found both prisoners guilty of grand larceny.

The Judge, in passing sentence, observed that the prisoners were notorious thieves, and that the Jury had done great service to the community in passing such a verdict. He should sentence them each to three years and three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Dennis Carrick was placed at the bar, charged with the manslaughter of Hugh Hagan, an emigrant runner, at the foot of Chambers-street, on Dec. 13, 1854, by striking him on the head with a cart rung, from the effects of which assault he died, at the Hospital four days afterwards.

The District Attorney opened the case by observing that the Grand Jury, in his opinion, had taken a lenient view of the case, which certainly looked very much like murder. But, as the parties had never previously seen each other, and as, perhaps, the prisoner did not intend to kill, it was best to view it as manslaughter—under which degree of manslaughter it should come, would be for the Jury to decide. He supposed it would fall under the third or fourth degree.

Thomas O'Keefe was first called to the stand. He deposed that he was a licensed emigrant runner, and kept a licensed emigrant boarding-house at No. 277 Front-street; he had known Hagan, the deceased, for about four years; he went with him on the night in question, from the Battery, along the docks; they saw a steamboat coming up the river and followed it till they came to the foot of Chambers-street; I got some passengers (continued witness); their luggage was taken away from me; I afterwards saw Hagan coming from one side of the wharf to the other; he was arguing with Carrick and offering to fight him; Hagan lifted his leg to kick Carrick; I pulled Hagan back; Hagan asked Carrick to fight, and said if he would, he would give him enough; Hagan seemed to be very quarrelsome; he was raising his arm as if to strike; while I was trying to keep Hagan back he tried to kick Carrick; Carrick went to about three or four yards distant, and got a rung from the cart; the whole quarrel took less than two minutes before the blow was struck; it was a large cart-rung; Hagan was the taller of the two; although it was dark, we could see the blood run down Hagan's face; Carrick put the rung back again in the cart; I don't think he intended to kill Hagan; the quarrel arose about an emigrant's trunk; it was quite dark; there were no lamps on the part of the wharf where this occurred; there was a large crowd there; they were the passengers from the ship brought to the wharf by steamboat; there were several boarding-house keepers and [illegible] there; Hagan had been drinking; he appeared to be much in liquor.

Mr. H. L. Clinton appeared for the defence.

The District Attorney read the evidence of Joseph S. Cornell, taken before the Coroner. This deponent saw [illegible] running along the wharf crying "Stop him;" he saw Carrick running at the head of the crowd; deponent either hit him or ran against him; they both went down together; when they got up deponent held him, and with others took him to Warren-street till they met a police officer, and did not leave him till he was secured.

Richard Woodbury deposed that he lived at No. 186 Chambers-street, and was the keeper of an emigrant boarding-house; he had known Hagan for two years; on Dec. 13, he saw him on the dock at foot of Chambers-street; he was looking after emigrants; witness saw no part of the difficulty between Hagan and Carrick; he heard some person call out that Hagan was killed; he went and examined him; he was bleeding from the head; witness spoke to him, but he did not answer; he felt his head, and his finger sunk into the wound; his skull was broken in; witness then started after the crowd; he saw Cornell and others have hold of Carrick at the head of Chambers-street dock; he asked him why he struck Hagan for nothing; he replied that he did not do it for nothing; he said nothing more; Hagan was a tall, strong, stout-built man.

Bernard Hagan, brother of deceased, deposed that he saw his brother at the Hospital; he died on December 16; he was not able at any time to talk about the occurrence; he never spoke a word.

This witness left the stand, muttering expressions of revenge against the prisoner.

The District Attorney read the testimony of Dr. Derby, Surgeon to the City Hospital. It was, in effect, that deceased was admitted to the Hospital on Tuesday, Dec. 12, and died on the Saturday following; he was in a state of insensibility from a compound fracture of the skull; the post mortem showed that the fracture extended to the base of the skull, where there was a large clot of extravasated blood; the injuries were the cause of death.

The counsel for defence, Mr. Clinton, took the ground that the blow was given by Carrick in self-defence. The sister of prisoner had just arrived from Ireland. He was on the dock to meet her and superintend the removal of her baggage; Hagan had attempted to take her baggage, as an emigrant runner; the sister thought she was about to lose her property, and cried out to her brother that Hagan was robbing her. Hence arose the difficulty, the prisoner acting only in his sister's defence, as her natural protector.

Ellen Finnerane deposed that she was the sister of the prisoner, and arrived at this port on Dec. 12. My brother, she proceeded, met me at the dock; he asked me where my baggage was; I showed it to him on the steamboat; he brought it on the wharf and returned for me; my sister—my brother's wife—had also come to meet me; my brother left us together with the baggage, and went to get a cart; in his absence, deceased came and tried to get the luggage; I was seated on one of my trunks; I said, "What do you want?" I called my brother; he came and said to deceased, "This luggage is all right;" deceased said, "What right have you to make it all right?" Carrick took the trunk; deceased followed him up to the cart, and said, "You d—d d—d fellow, who gave you authority to take the luggage?" and threatened with his fists; he called my brother a son of a b—h, and was very violent and insulting; my brother said to him, "If you don't get out of the way, I'll get a M. P. to arrest you;" he spoke very rudely to me, and kept following us backward and forward to the cart; he raised his arms as if he was going to strike my brother; my brother was perfectly sober at the time; I never saw him otherwise.

John McCarthy deposed that he knew Carrick, and was on the dock at the time. He went to see Mrs. Finnerane, to tell her that her brother would be there presently; when the brother came, they removed her luggage, and brought her on the dock. He assisted to carry the luggage to the cart—when he returned for the rest of the luggage. He heard the words, "Who gave you authority to tell me to go away from here?" It was Hagan who spoke them to Carrick. Witness begged Carrick to roll up a large bed and put it on the cart. Deceased followed, acting as if he was going to strike him—calling him "a son of a b—h," and other terms of insult. Witness tried to soothe him by fair words—and told him it was very foolish to act so. All of a sudden deceased came pushing at witness, crying, "Get out of my way, I'll give it to the son of a b—h." Carrick said to him, "I'll get a M. P. to arrest you, if you don't go away." "You will, will you, you son of a b—h?" Hagan replied. Carrick took hold of some part of the luggage, and Hagan came at him again, and "hit him a kick—a pretty solid one." Witness turned towards Hagan, and saw him in the act of falling, from the effects of the blow; he was standing so near to him that he thought the blow must have come over his head; it was very dark,—so dark, that he had to stare in a man's face to recognize him; there was a large crowd there, and great confusion,—women were crying out to different persons "Don't, don't, you are breaking my box." Carrick used no violence or threats towards Hagan, before the blow was given. Witness did not see the blow or hear it—he only saw deceased fall.

John Graham deposed that he was on the dock on the night of the occurrence; he was the carman employed to take Mrs. Finnerane's baggage to Brooklyn; he knew Hagan by sight; he was called "Big Hugh" from his large size; I did not see him that night, till I saw him carried off the dock; I heard him, however, previously use words that sounded like a disposition to fight.

Bartholomew Sullivan deposed that O'Keefe, the first witness, told him that he did not see the blow struck.

Several very respectable witnesses, among whom were his employers at various periods, gave Carrick an excellent character for peacefulness and sobriety. He was remarkable for never getting excited when his fellow-laborers [illegible] threatened to strike him.

Mr. Clinton made an effective appeal to the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, arguing that, under the circumstances, he had only acted as any person would have acted—defended himself when attacked, and when his sister was insulted. He felt confident that the Jury would regard the unhappy affair as an act of justifiable homicide.

The District Attorney, in his reply, took strong ground in opposition to the Counsel's argument, pleading that the law, and the moral sense of the whole community, would be outraged, if such an act could be held to be justifiable. No man's life would be safe, if such a doctrine could hold. It was defendant's duty to have run away, rather than resort to such an act of violence, even though he was thereby exposed to the imputation of cowardice. [illegible] in such a quarrel as this. All the assault committed on the prisoner was a kick—no blow on a vital part—nothing to show that the prisoner's life was in danger. There was nothing either in the evidence for the prosecution or of the defence, to show that the prisoner was in any danger from the violence of the deceased. A man, besides, has not a right to be the judge of what degree of force he may use in repelling an attack; he must take the consequences of the resistance he may make. The prisoner had ample room to go off the dock—why did he not run away before, if he had reason to apprehend danger? He had no right, in any case, to use such a weapon as a cart-rung. The statute provides that the killing of a person with a dangerous weapon, in a case where there could be no thought of killing, shall be manslaughter, and the law was to be vindicated [illegible]. The law, indeed allows a man to defend himself with a weapon, but not till he has exhausted every other means, and has done everything in his power for his defence. The prisoner did not do anything in his defence previous to striking with the cart-rung. He did not call on the constables or others for assistance; he did not retreat or do anything to save himself from assault, as he should have done, before resorting to violence on his own part. A man must exhaust every possible means, before he can resort to the possibility of killing his antagonist.

Judge Stuart explained to the Jury the difference between justifiable and unjustifiable homicide. Was a cart-rung a dangerous instrument in the sense of the law? If it was, was he justified in using it on that occasion? Had he reason to fear such violence toward himself, that his life might be considered in danger? Had the defendant, at the time, reasonable ground to believe that he was in imminent peril? Do you believe that he was in danger of losing his own life? Were the circumstances of the case such that they were calculated to excite in his mind a great apprehension of peril? If there was such apprehension, you may believe that he was in fear, and that a cart-rung, though not a justifiable weapon, was yet excusable as a means of defence. Not that the circumstances really need be those of peril, but had he reasonable ground to believe them to be so? If you believe he killed the deceased without having reasonable ground to believe himself to be in danger, and might and ought to have avoided the use of such means as he did employ, you must find him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. If you think you ought not to find him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree,—if you think that he killed the deceased in the heat of passion, not intending to kill him, and using, what under the circumstances, were means of defence not unusual, and with no unlawful intent, then you will find him guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Or if you think that the homicide was justifiable, and was the result of accident, or that there was strong and reasonable ground for the prisoner's believing that he stood in imminent danger,—not whether there was such danger, but whether he had reasonable ground to believe there was,—then you will so find your verdict.

The Jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of Manslaughter in the Fourth Degree.

Sentence Reserved.

The Mission to Spain—Letter of Mr. Breckinridge Declining the Mission.

House of Representatives, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1855.

My Dear Sir: When some weeks ago, and a few moments before I was nominated for the post of Minister to Spain, you informed me that you were about to send my name to the Senate, my impression was that I would accept the position, and you had reason to think that such would be my decision. In view, however, of the fact that the tender was unexpected by me, you kindly granted me a short time to consider the question, and to confer with my friends in Kentucky.

Appreciating deeply this proof of your confidence, I have endeavored to merit it by a proper consideration of the question, and until recently have expected to be able to accept the honor. But now, after careful reflection, I regret to say that I feel it to be my duty to decline the appointment. This regret is increased when I reflect upon the kind manner in which it was conferred, and the satisfaction with which I could have cooperated with your Administration in the discharge of my diplomatic duties. It is proper to add that the controlling reasons with me are of a private and domestic nature.

I am, with feelings of strong political and personal regard, your friend,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

To the President.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1855.

☞ James H. Phelps, Jr., is the only authorized agent for the Daily Times in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

Congressional.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of Providence, in favor of stipulating in treaties with other Governments, that arbitration, instead of war, shall be the mode of settling national disputes. The bill to remit, as referred, the *duties on goods destroyed by fires, which was* reported on the 6th inst., was passed. An abstract of the bill is published in our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Senate. The bill establishing the Circuit Courts of the United States for California was further debated, and finally passed, as was also the fixing the salaries of District Court Judges.

In the House, the resolution authorizing the President to confer brevet title of Lieutenant-General on General Scott, was passed by a vote of 126 against 65.

Title of Lieutenant General.

Congress has authorized the President to confer the Brevet Title of Lieutenant General on General Winfield Scott, for his eminent military service. The Senate Joint Resolution, to this effect, was taken up in the House of Representatives yesterday, under a suspension of the rules, and adopted by the honorable vote of 126 to 65—the opposition not so much to General Scott personally, as to the precedent of establishing a higher military title than has hitherto been known to the Army regulations of the Republic.

The bestowal of this distinguished honor upon the Hero of Chippewa and of Mexico, will meet the hearty concurrence of the whole country. It could not have been more worthily conferred or richly deserved. The illustrious recipient is the greatest living Captain of the age. The title of Field Marshal has often been bestowed by the absolute Governments of the Old World on less skillful talent in administration, if not on less eminent success, the number of troops at command being taken into account in action.

The numerous friends of the veteran General will be rejoiced to know that the new title is not merely honorary. It carries with it the substantial advantage of nearly $30,000, (so telegraphs our Special Washington Correspondent,) back pay, and $1,600 annual addition to his salary hereafter.

French Spoliation Bill.

Earnest hopes were entertained in Washington yesterday that the President is about to sign the bill of indemnity for French Spoliations. It is understood that Attorney General Cushing, and perhaps other members of the Cabinet, are favoring the measure. A few days must decide the question, as the President is allowed only ten days after engrossment for deliberation. In the absence of a Veto the bill then becomes a law. It is possible he may prefer to let it take this course.

Free Talks with House-Hunters.

The landlords have hung out their flags—the signal for the annual house-hunting to commence. Before the grand cavalcade begins to move, we would drop a hint or two, which may possibly prevent some fretting and growling, otherwise due about the dog days.

There is something more to be considered than the size and style of houses, and the reputation for gentility of the streets they are situated on. A most difficult matter it is to determine what sort of neighborhood one moves into when he takes a "genteel house." It is very annoying, before he has occupied his premises a week, to discover that the silver plate on the next door to the right bears only the *respectable* alias of "Flashy Jack," the noted gambler, whose house is a habitation of that order which, in books polite, is written with a ——; or that the genteel premises on the left is a boarding-house, of so dubious a reputation that if his partner in business should stop at the door by mistake, it would be set down to his discredit by all moral people. The danger of such mischances are greatest on the west side of town, because the west is the "genteel side"—and sin, to be profitable, always courts gentility. But the greatest nuisance of other sorts are thickest on the east side—and it behooves one to do his hunting when his eyes are unobstructed, lest he find at last that he is paying his seven hundred a year for the privilege of inhaling a noisome odor—morning, noon and night. Of course, he will not locate willingly within a block of any slaughter-house. But he must remember that some very fair blocks, as they show in front, conceal behind their fronts very disgusting nuisances. Many a tenant has been disturbed on the night of the 1st of May by the sound of bleating lambs, lowing cows, and bellowing bulls—dreaming, poor fellow, that he lives in some rural village again, but finds on investigation that, though the green fields were all a dream, the sheep and the cows were not, since somebody's Branch Bull's Head, or some drover's cattle-yard, backs up against his rear partition wall. Better take it for granted, if a stream of blood meanders down the gutter, that a slaughter-house is somewhere ensconced behind those fair-looking fronts. It is none of our business, of course; but, if he sees a soap and candle factory, he may arrange for such a stench anywhere within two or three blocks of it, upon every bright, sunny, Spring morning, as will make him abhor "bright, sunny mornings," and loathe the very name of "Spring." He will find that the odor of rancid fat on trying days is exceedingly unpleasant, even though the manufacturer be the best of living men. Coal yards and blacksmiths' shops are very essential to the comfort of the people; but it is as well to calculate on putting the washing out, if you rent a house next to one, since neither coal-dust nor showers of cinders will permit the laundress to make any reputation at home, whatever her care may be over the family linen. Stables are very convenient, especially when you are going upon a journey, and need to take a carriage; but if, as is common, there is no pavement before them, and a public trough stands on the sidewalk, be sure that your women will spoil their tempers, and often get wet feet in passing before them.

Some men would fancy a residence for a year in Germany, and some would think a year well spent living in some large town of Ireland, studying the customs of the peasantry, and becoming familiar with their serious way of having a bit of fun and merry way of mourning. Great facilities for acquiring such branches of knowledge exist in our City. Ireland is almost everywhere. A new Germany occupies, if it does not adorn, the eastern side. One of our correspondents remarked, lately, that rents abroad were much cheaper than at home. It is even so, in the foreign portions of our home City. Not that east of Avenue A you can get a suite of rooms any cheaper than on Second-avenue, but that there the customs of the people require less house-room and justify a man in an undisputed occupancy of every part of his domicil. There he can have things "convenient"—his bed as handy to his table as he chooses—and he is permitted to take company into his dining-room, where, if he have but one fire, it is pretty sure to be warm. Not only are these foreign quarters a convenience to the residents thereof, but because of the peculiar dislike in which they are held by pretentious people, their outskirts and vicinity are not reckoned desirable for a residence by the snobbish sort; so that really very convenient premises can be obtained at much more reasonable rents than elsewhere about town, along the edges and just out of tenement domain or "barracks."

We might say a word about the choice of landlords, but landlords are in the dumps just now—poor fellows—and we would not hurt their feelings thoughtlessly. Still, a man must either be out of his wits, or very thoughtless, who rents a house on the same block on which his landlord lives, or takes part of a house of which the owner occupies the other part. He may think himself a freeman, but he would better be a Hungarian in Austria, or a sleek slave of a plantation in Alabama, for all the liberty he will enjoy.

One will find that a very poor landlord is a bore, since he cannot secure the proper repairs upon his domicil; and a very rich one is equally to be avoided, since he makes it a part of his scanty religion to raise every year upon his rent, and is altogether too important to listen to reason, when it lies upon the tenant's side.

Lastly, let every one who goes house-hunting go out, like the worthy angler, hoping, indeed, but expecting no success to-day, and strong every morning to renew the pastime. There are more houses to be let in Gotham than one would dream of, from the bills that are yet posted. The six and seven hundred dollar houses may not differ much in their rent, but unless those of greater pretensions, and those also of the cheaper sort, are to be leased lower than last year, the "sure signs" have lost all their virtue.

Farming Improves.

That war in Europe promises to do us some good after all. Keeping up the price of flour, as it does, to such an extravagant figure, that a barrel of flour in a house makes the poor man feel that he must be a lineal descendant of Crœsus, so rich is he in the possession, and by the same token, making everything else bear a price far above its mark in times of peace, it is offering high premiums to farmers, and bringing this most important of the departments of American industry into favor. All through the States, so far as we can gather, the farmers are getting rich. Men who, a few years ago, if they made an extra dollar, handed it over for the 'Squire to keep, or the storekeeper, who innocently gave three per cent. for its use, and professed to be afraid to take it—"it was so dangerous to be handling money"—now want a daily paper to see how stocks are quoted, and read the list of fires with a personal interest, to learn what Insurance Company suffers. In spite of the hard times, farms, all the country over, hold their old prices, and the man who has a fee in ever so few acres, holds in that document a voucher for a competence a few years hence. We suspect that this improved price of farm products will at last open the eyes of the poor fellows who crowd the City, in good times striking for better wages, in bad times forced to clamor for work. "Laborers" have no trade to learn before they can command wages upon the farm, but when they have worked a few seasons a most profitable trade is learned, and the savings will buy a bank of earth in which they can deposit all future earnings, and be sure of ample dividends of comfort and competence, independence and health.

It will make obvious to men who have received a collegiate education, a new profession—the Agricultural. The young men who were born upon farms, and who in their infancy were familiar with the minutiæ of farm life, will see the folly of feeling that, because they have spent four years in College, now to do themselves justice they must learn to practice physic or law. While potatoes sold at two shillings a bushel and corn at five, no wonder men who had educated their sons advised them to turn to more profitable employments than raising either potatoes or corn. But when a stupid dolt with no other outfit than strong arms and an acquaintance with the routine of farming operations, can make money, an educated, thorough-bred farmer—one who knows both the theory and practice of earth-culture—can certainly make it profitable. It is so in all other departments of industry. In everything that pays, it is found that an education makes it pay better. Other things being equal, the best educated men take the lead in every department; and surely in a business so full as agriculture is of processes of mystery and curious appliances, the greatest success must rest with him who directs costly labor with the closest reference to anticipated results. Many of the processes upon the farm, even now, are about as reasonable and economical as the roasting of pigs was when the stupid owners of promising porkers brought them to the juicy, crispy standard of orthodox roast pigs, by burning the family cabin over their heads. There is the greatest opportunity for improvement in agricultural processes, not *simply by long manipulations in chemical* laboratories, or by noting chemical analyses; but, following the application of concentrated thought, by men who have been taught how to think to advantage upon the phenomena witnessed upon the farm, there is the promise of magnificent results. Now, war or no war, the products of farm culture are not likely for very many years to decrease much in value. With the success of agriculture, and the natural draining into agricultural pursuits of thousands who now occupy to bad advantage other fields and follow other pursuits, those who remain will be benefited, practicing the mechanic arts and the profession. The war, like a stupendous tariff that we all voted against, but could not avert, has afforded incidental protection to these main arts of peace. By the time that its protection is removed, as appearances now are, they will be better able than ever before to take care of themselves.

A Free Academy for Females.

Every citizen—a solitary exception does occur to us—feels proud of our Free Academy. Its benefits are acknowledged, on every side. It would be difficult to say whether it does more good to the students quartered within its walls, or to the inmates of our Common Schools, who are encouraged by its terms of admission to a wholesome rivalry to attain its honors and privileges. So as great a favorite as it is, we marvel that a movement has not before now been organized, to extend the advantages of a similar institution to the *female* pupils of our Common Schools. There is not an argument in favor of the existing Free Academy that is not equally forcible for the establishment of its counterpart for girls. When it was established, it was deemed wise to try the experiment first with males. That experiment has succeeded, beyond any peradventure of future failure, and the sentiment grows stronger daily that both sexes should be privileged alike in this regard.

Within the past few years, much had been done towards correcting popular notions respecting the value of an education to females. Questions of this sort have been much discussed and satisfactorily answered. It is generally admitted that a woman of wealth gains as much by an education as does a rich man, and that poor girls have as much need to be taught well, and have their prospects as much brightened by an education, as poor boys.

Since the sewing machine has stolen away the trade of thousands of females, and since most of those delicate arts which formerly were their subsistence have been snatched away by machinery, there are very much greater reasons than before why they should be put in the way of acquiring other arts that are no less naturally theirs. Without question, they should be for the most part the teachers of our children; they should keep our stores for the sale of lighter goods; their delicacy and tact, their neatness and care, entitle them to put up our prescriptions; they should have to do our copying, and the greater portion of that purely clerical labor which demands sedentary habits, and no other than the most strictly feminine accomplishments. But for all these posts girls generally are most sadly deficient, from a lack of education. It should not be so. Little in demand as the needle is now, we are told that hundreds of families, in which there are able-bodied men, but with no work to do, have been saved from beggary during the present hard season simply by the unceasing application of the needle by the females of the family. When the education of girls fits them to enter into the employments that at an early day doubtless will be opened to them, we shall be better prepared to meet the pressure of financial difficulties, and avoid the distress now so prevalent.

The establishment of a Female Free Academy, to which admission were granted on the same terms that regulate admittance to the Free Academy for boys, would give a marked and lasting impulse to female education. It would lead up from the very poorest ranks of New-York society hundreds of those bright-eyed girls, of whom the Industrial School teachers tell so much, into the very first ranks of influence.

But the necessities of such an institution seem too obvious to require anything more than a suggestion. A far better project than that of carrying a moiety of the City Hall business up town, would be the establishing in the vicinity of Madison-square—say on the grounds lately occupied by the Hippodrome—a handsome and commodious building fit for the accommodation of a Free Academy for girls, and of a Normal School of larger pretensions and of more regular and continued instruction than those we now enjoy. The locality is convenient to the Academy on Lexington-avenue. The open square in front, and all the ornamentation that the taste of the City Fathers will hereafter secure it, would be beautifully in place. It may shock some to talk of giving so fine a situation to so plebeian a thing as a Common School of any form; but wiser people hold our educational system to be quite as honorable to us as our municipal system. For our own part, we confess that the Square would seem to us to be as highly honored by the temple to Literature, as by a building for the accommodation of the City Legislature.

Another Universalist College.—It is said that $70,000 has been raised for the establishment of a Universalist College, to be located at Salisbury, Ill. $30,000 more is required before the charter will take effect, and this it is believed will be procured before June next. This, we believe, is the second College connected with the Universalist denomination in the United States—Tuft's College, at Somerville, being the first.—*Boston Journal.*

Perhaps, believing in the policy of maintaining our colleges, we ought to rejoice on hearing of the charter of any new one. But we cannot resist the temptation of feeling that it is very much as if one, because his team grows faint and weak for lack of fodder, should add another beast to his stable, yet add nothing to the furniture of the barn. In truth we are a most thriftless people as to our institutions of learning. We are continually founding and never endowing; every year adding to the number of charters and every year increasing the list of the crippled. Were every half-dozen of our colleges bundled into one, we should have institutions that could stand alone, and so standing, double the good now done by all, and shine with a far clearer light. In New-York State the tower of one can almost, by a strong telescope, be revealed to the observer from the tower of the other, so thick they stand. Like too many onions in a bed, they feed on each others nourishment and all starve. At the West, considering the amount of population, it is still more frequently true. For the sake of those that are, we cannot very heartily rejoice over the prospects of new ones. There is a brighter feature, however, than this. Hard as they are to live, each one does much good, even in its crippled state. The vicinity in which it is situated experiences an undoubted benefit. The children of many poor persons who would not feel able to pay for an education away from home receive its advantages, being close at hand, and many patronize it who would never think of doing so if outside the sound of its morning and evening bell. Then each religious denomination aspires to have its own system of parochial schools, colleges and seminaries. For each sect's sake, doubtless, it is wise policy. For the general educational interests of the community it is almost as doubtless a bad policy. Between the two there is a problem of some difficulty to be settled.

☞ An indignant *Briton* complains of the mention in our leader yesterday of the Scotch and Irish Regiments at the Alma and at Inkermann, to the slight of the English. The omission was wholly unintentional. We designed no invidious comparison between the troops of the British army. The contrast intended was between their bravery, displayed before Sebastopol, and the mismanagement of the Government in London; not forgetting the inefficiency of the Commander-in-Chief.

Musical.

The short season of Mario and Grisi, under the management of Mr. Hackett, at the Metropolitan Theatre, opens this evening with "Puritani;" to be succeeded on Wednesday by "Lucrezia Borgia," only representation of that Opera.

Academy of Music.—The programme for the Season is now before the public, and is certainly "big with promise." There are some features in it worthy of attention. Foremost among these we may refer to the moderate prices of admission, and in connection therewith to an arrangement whereby every one may obtain the privileges of subscribers by paying twelve dollars—that sum entitling them to an admission and a reserved seat to twelve performances. During the first subscription (twelve nights) the management guarantees the production of two new Operas, "Rigoletto" by Verdi, and "William Tell" by Rossini. The admissions at the door range from one dollar to *twenty-five cents*. Democratic this!

The engagements already concluded embrace the names of two gentlemen unknown to an American public—Signors Belcioni and Barili—and of other well known favorites, as Bertucca Maretzek, Patti Strakosch, Badiali, &c. One of the lessees, Mr. Strakosch, is now in Europe, and in a day or two may be heard from with a list of other talent.

With Maretzek at the head of the orchestra, Allegri of the scenic department, and competent artistes to interpret new works, there can be little doubt of success. At all events, if the promise of the prospectus be realized, the management of Ole Bull & Co. will deserve success more thoroughly than any speculators who have undertaken, or may undertake, the rendition of Italian Opera in New-York.

Broadway Theatre.—Miss Louisa Pyne made her reappearance here last evening, after her severe indisposition, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The house was crowded in every part.

Wallack's Theatre.—This is Mr. Brougham's night. So universal a favorite needs no commendation.

The Albion.

This able conducted British and Colonial journal—now over thirty years established in New-York—devoted to Foreign News, British Politics and Literary Intelligence and current Literature, has recently presented its subscribers of 1855 with the customary annual gift picture—an original steel line engraving, 24 by 36 inches, representing a view of the Falls of Niagara. As a work of art it is deserving the highest praise, and as a compliment to the patrons of the paper, reflects a generous liberality on the part of the editor and publisher. Notice, we observe, is given that new subscribers have choice of any one of the back plates, such as Wellington, Victoria, Franklin, Prince Albert, &c.

Mr. Young has just taken a business partner in the *Albion*, in order to relieve himself of the details of the publication office and to give his attention more exclusively to his editorial duties. To this end he has taken from our own office, Mr. S. J. Ahern, late and for three years past Principal Clerk to the Daily Times, whose faithful services we much regret to lose, but whose transfer to the *Albion*, we have no doubt, will result as well to promote the interest and increase the value of the establishment, as to his own advancement. The firm is to be William Young & Co.

A New Irish Paper for Boston.

From the following notice in the Boston *Times* of Saturday, it would seem that the newspaper wants of a large number of liberal-minded Irishmen of Massachusetts are about to be supplied. The wish of the *Times* in reference to Mr. Savage is that of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Savage has the advantage of a number of years of newspaper experience, which, together with his talent as a writer, and his familiarity with the subjects most likely to interest those who have called for the establishment of such a paper as he proposes to edit, renders his prospect of success as flattering as his many friends can desire. The *Times* says:

A number of our most intelligent citizens of foreign birth have subscribed the necessary funds, and made arrangements for publishing a weekly paper in this City, to advocate and inculcate sentiments of true republicanism among their fellow-countrymen. Mr. John Savage, who was formerly editor of the *National Democrat*, New-York, and since then the literary editor of the *Citizen*, will be chief editor of the new paper, assisted by a corps of able contributors. Mr. Savage, though a young man, is an able writer and speaker, and will shortly lecture in Boston, and other towns, on "Wolfe Tone and the Men of '98." We cordially wish Mr. S. and his new enterprise every success.

Death of the Senior Proprietor of the Boston Journal.

We yesterday noticed the death of the father of the proprietors of the Boston *Daily Journal*. We have now to record the decease of his son, Henry Rogers, Jr., the senior proprietor, on Sunday last. Mr. Rogers was an energetic and successful business man, honorable in his dealings and highly respected by all who knew him, both in public and private life. The father and son will be buried together.

A Workingman's Rejoinder to Mr. Olmsted

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my communication to the Times of the 2d inst., written in reply to Mr. Olmsted, I am not aware that I exhibited any bad temper, or that I attributed any wrong motives to that gentleman. Let him have all credit for honest intentions and well-meant endeavors to serve his fellow-men, but let him do me the justice to believe that I, too, am equally honest and well meaning. Certainly I did not mean to accuse him of suppressing any portion of the correspondence upon the subject of *Work and Wages* in the country, elicited by the publication of his circular; nor did I, in my criticism upon that correspondence, anywhere mean to say that none of the one hundred and fifty thousand unemployed workingmen in this City, or the hundreds of thousands unemployed in other cities and towns throughout the land, can get work at *any* wages. I have re-read my communication and cannot see that my language will admit of any such construction.

My article was simply intended to show, and I think did show, that whatever might be the opinions or wants of Mr. Olmsted's correspondents, (being all employers and a comparatively very small number in proportion to the number that he should have heard from in four months) the migration of natives of this country from the interior to the commercial and manufacturing towns and cities, in consequence of land monopoly and the resulting inability of landlords to furnish employment at anything like remunerating wages, conclusively proved that the demand for labor on the farm did *not* exceed the supply. The premises upon which my argument was based, were drawn from the returns of the last Census taken by the authority of the United States Government, the correctness of which no one will have the hardihood to deny, and if the conclusion these admitted premises inevitably compelled me to receive, was erroneous or illogical, Mr. Olmsted could not do me a greater favor, nor more completely establish his own position and justify his advice to workingmen, than by attempting to demonstrate this fact, instead of assailing me for my alleged want of courtesy and good manners.

I am always quite ready to acknowledge any error that I may have inadvertently committed, when it is shown that I am guilty. In this matter, however, my guilt does not yet appear. On the contrary, the experience of every day confirms me in my belief, that the tendency of legislation, of the present banking system, with or without usury laws, and of trade, both foreign and domestic, to swallow up the small farmers, annexing their farms to the domain of their more wealthy neighbors, and reducing them to the condition of hireling laborers, even more visible in this country than in Great Britain, (for there the laws of Primogeniture, bad as they are, *do* serve to restrain, in some measure, the undue influence of great wealth,) fully accounts for whatever distress that may at any time prevail among the laboring or any other classes of society. It is, indeed, too true that the monopolists of the products of labor, in the first place; the monopolists of the means of exchange, in the second place; and the monopolists of this and that department of trade and commerce, in the third place; stand between the giant land monopolists and the laborer, so that he cannot immediately obtain an equal right to the use of a limited quantity of the soil, which is his birthright. But in spite of these obstacles, the truth yet remains, clear as sunlight, that the primary cause of all disorder, and poverty, and crime, is the legalized traffic in and monopoly of the land, and that the destruction of this terrible cause of human misery and wretchedness should be the ultimate object of the working classes in their efforts to obtain permanent relief, whatever be the difficulties they may have to surmount in accomplishing it. Will Mr. Olmsted, or any other person, be good enough to inform me when (as in this State) farmers own more than three hundred per cent. more land than they do of other capital,—paying out in the first instance all their available means to satisfy one-quarter part of the purchase money, then mortgaging the whole of their land to secure the payment of the balance, and appropriating from year to year nearly all their profits towards the satisfaction of the *interest* upon the mortgages; what else can happen but that finally many of the farmers will lose their farms? Farming will become a poor business, and they and their sons and daughters will be compelled to leave the homesteads whereon they were born, to seek such homes as they may be able to find elsewhere. I find it utterly impossible even to conceive of any other result; and it is, perhaps, to this imperfection of my human reason or imagination, that Mr. Olmsted must attribute my anxiety to have secured to the working classes, by wise legislation in all the States, the enactment of laws to *limit* the quantity of land that any person can acquire.

For my "order" I speak—not on my own account. I have not sought, I shall never seek, employment as a laborer on a farm; neither my tastes nor my talents lie in that direction; yet if the law secured to me the right to the use of a limited homestead, I should be able to command an *equivalent* for my services in that department of industry I prefer, and am adapted to fill, which I cannot now at all times obtain. William West.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.

Thomas H. Benton and the Mercantile Library.

The following is the response of Hon. Thomas H. Benton to the Committee of the Mercantile Library, who presented him with a silver pitcher and salver, as a testimonial, in consideration of the services rendered that institution, in lecturing for their benefit at the Academy of Music:

Washington City, Feb. 4, 1855.

Gentlemen: I have duly received your most kind letter, and the beautiful silver pitcher and salver which accompanied it, testimonial of the good will of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New-York, for the little service I was fortunate enough to render it.

Be assured, gentlemen, and please to make it known to the association, that I feel myself three times compensated, and overpaid every time, for the little that I did; first, in the most numerous and eminently respectable audience which did me the honor to listen to my discourse; secondly, in the rich and massive pieces of plate which you have sent me, and in the workmanship of which the taste and skill of the artist have vied with the munificence of the donors; and, thirdly, in the most generous terms in which you have referred to my public labors for our country, as well as to the small service I was able to render your association.

In making these acknowledgments, I take leave to say that there was an appropriateness in the selection of the particular article for the testimonial, beyond what might have been understood when the pitcher was fixed upon, and which is this: When I was young I became what Dr. Franklin was—my only point of resemblance to that illustrious man—when he worked at his early calling in London, an aquatic—the term which his comrades applied to designate him as a water-drinker. I also drank water, and nothing stronger, in the early part of my life—the first half of it; and to that abstinence from all vinous, spirituous and fermented fluids I attribute the good health and general vigor which I now enjoy.

As this allusion touches a point at which a word might be useful to other young men desirous to advance themselves in life, and to have good health in old age, I will go on to say that, at that time, and in the South, it was the custom in every house to offer something to drink to all visitors—even boys; and that excuses were no defence for those who would refuse. Pressure, importunity, custom, broke down all excuses, and it became necessary to oppose will where reason was unavailing; so I made a law for myself that I would drink nothing until I should be in the decline of life, and might need it; and resolutely pleading that law, I afterwards escaped importunity. It was the first stand, "solitary and alone," that I ever made; but not the last. I was young enough, and silly enough, at that time, to suppose that this decline would come upon me at thirty; and so fixed that age as the limit for my law. When thirty came—I did not feel the decline, and extended the time, and eventually relaxed into temperance, and have remained at that point ever since. Thus, the first half of my life was abstinent, the second half temperate, and to these conditions I attribute whatever of mental and bodily vigor I may now have, and whatever of business application I have ever shown.

The laudableness of its objects, and your indulgence, will excuse this episode; and the classic water pitcher you have sent me—(modelled in the fashion of that in which a certain ever-blooming nymph was supposed to have handed something both sweeter and stronger than water to certain mythical personages who claimed a superiority over common mortals in everything except their frailties)—will be a continual remembrance of how much I am indebted to the early limitation of my imbibing faculties to the use of that innocent fluid of which—since the disappearance of Hebe, Nectar and Jupiter—it has been the appropriate holder.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obliged, fellow-citizen. Thomas H. Benton.

The Maine State Prison.—From a report of the affairs of the Maine State Prison, Thomaston, we learn that the earnings of the prison for the last year were $9,270 30, expenses $7,794 58, showing a net profit of $1,475 72, although, owing to an advance in the price of all kinds of provisions, with the increase in the number of convicts, the subsistence account shows $1,068 14 more than in 1853. The officers' salaries take up $5,236 64. From the accounts of the Inspectors, it appears the prison owes $2,919 74 over the debts due. There is a very good library for the convicts containing over 200 volumes. Forty-two convicts were received during the year, 14 discharged by expiration of sentence, and 9 pardoned, leaving 92 in the institution on the 1st of December. Of these 92 convicts 30 were employed in shoemaking, 17 in the lime quarry, 17 as wheelwrights, 11 the smith's shop, 3 as tailors, and the balance as cooks, waiters, washers, &c. Two only were in solitary confinement. The crimes for which they were committed were: Larceny 57, murder 4 (3 sentence commuted,) manslaughter 4, arson 4, burglary 4, forgery 2, rape 3, adultery 3, attempt to ravish 4, attempt to kill 2, embezzlement 1, robbing the mail 1, breaking jail 1, maiming 1, receiving stolen goods 1. The whole number of convicts received since 1824 had been 1,121, of which 148 had been pardoned out, 38 only died in prison, 4 removed to insane hospital, 8 escaped and not retaken, 1 discharged on writ of error, and 802 discharged on expiration of sentence.

The Railroads.—The first train which has got through the Chicago and Aurora Railroad since the storm, arrived here yesterday evening from Mendota on time. The track is now clear, and trains will run as usual. This road has been as badly blocked up as any of the others, with the exception of the Chicago and Mississippi, many of the drifts being as high as the smoke stack of the locomotives. The work of clearing the track from Mendota south is progressing rapidly, and there is a bare possibility of the road being cleared to Springfield to-day.

The other roads remain in about the same condition. Our Eastern lines are all right and we get our mails with regularity. A train arrived here from Kankakee on Tuesday night at midnight. The Chicago branch of the Illinois Central is open to that point.

The work on the Chicago and Mississippi Road is progressing as fast as possible, and the line will be open certainly in a short time.—*Chicago Tribune, Feb. 8.*

A Centenarian Attending Church.—On Sunday last, Mrs. Mary Farrar, of Petersham, celebrated her *one hundredth birthday*, by attending meeting at the Unitarian Church. She appeared in good health—rose and stood unsupported during the singing, and after the congregation was dismissed, remained to join in the communion service. The thermometer stood in the morning only two degrees above zero, and a strong wind blew from the northwest through the day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FIRE AT SIMSBURY, CONN.—THE SAFE THAT preserved the valuable books, papers and money of Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., on the 22d December last, was one of WILDER'S WORLD RENOWNED PATENT SALAMANDERS, No. 7,361, and sold to them in April, 1852, by Silas C. Herring, who has since reassigned to the subscribers his right to make the same.
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes of the "same sort" to be had of the subscribers, at No. 184 Pearl-st.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.—AN ARTICLE CALCULATED to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would refer all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.
Notice.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the patent right of my
ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK,
Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock," or "The World's Fair Lock."
The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.
The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, while the visitors got tired of turning the deals with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being 24,500,000.
Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.
HENRY C. JONES.
Newark, N. J., Jan. 26, 1855.
STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co., No. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.
The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6¾-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

Simsbury, Conn., Feb. 5, 1855.
S. C. Herring, Esq., New-York:
Sir: We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased of you has nobly stood the test.
Our manufactory and contents were burned on the 22d December, but our valuable books, papers and money, in your safe, were preserved uninjured.
We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend your safe to the public. Yours truly,
BACON & BROTHERS.

POPULAR TRADE.—IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS we are now offering great bargains: Linens, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towels, Marseilles, Broadcloths, Lawns, Bareges, Shawls, Ribbons, Bombazines, Gent's Black Cravats, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DR. RUSH'S
BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD,
For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pains and soreness of the breast, and a tough morning phlegm. In bottles for 25 cents and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BLACK SILKS.—BLACK SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, Black Silks of a superior quality, which we are selling very much under their real value. Also, Plaid and Striped Silks, do do, and do. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

Two Weeks' Pleasure Trip—Winter Railroading—"Awful Suffering," "Eating Dogs, &c." Contradicted.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Journal, Feb. 10.

The accounts of the sufferings of those passengers who were unfortunately snowed-up on the frozen trains on the Chicago and Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads, in the vicinity of Bloomington, Decatur, &c., as originated in the St. Louis News of the 2d inst., are greatly exaggerated. We learn from one of the passengers arrived here, who passed through Bloomington and Decatur since the date at which the events therein related are said to have occurred, that the suffering was by no means so great as represented in that article, which is now going the rounds of the papers. No passengers were without food more than thirty hours; and only in one instance, for one night, and only on the Chicago and Mississippi road, were they were compelled to burn the seats of an emigrant car to keep the passengers in fuel. Afterwards, through the exertions of the officers of the roads, provisions and fuel were furnished.

Some of the officers and a number of the shovelers had their limbs frozen in their highly commendable endeavors to extricate the trains, but the chief suffering to passengers arose from the delay, want of communication with distant friends, and uncomfortable sleeping in the cars.

The snow was about 15 inches deep on a level, but drifted very much, so that on the prairies, which are rolling ground, it was very deep in the valleys, and the cuts on the railroad were drifted full.

One of the chief causes of the inability to work the trains through, after the first storm, arose from the entire absence of proper snow ploughs. Afterwards, a succession of snows, violent winds and excessively cold weather, rendered all exertions to rescue the frozen up engines fruitless. The labor of fifty or a hundred men for a day would be covered up with snow as deeply as ever by a few hours of drifting.

Our informant thinks that the reality was bad enough, without making such heavy drafts upon the imagination. It was very cold, but instead of being 30° below zero, it was only a few degrees below at any time. There are many friends anxious about those who were thus caught in the terrible storm, and it is wrong to trifle with them by publishing exaggerated statements. The account of a trip at the same time, and over the same ground, will be found in our columns to-day, which is from the pen of one of the "snowed-up."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor: I take it for granted you have heard of Louis and Clark's expedition, Fremont's explorations through the Rocky Mountains, and Sir John Franklin's search for the North Pole, and that therefore you know something about traveling; but the last exploit in that line you have to read of—a trip from St. Louis to Pittsburg in these modern days of railroads.

The fashionable mode of describing these things is, I believe, in the *form of a Journal*, hence my reliance upon your well-known kindness to publish this true and unvarnished account of an "overland journal from St. Louis to Pittsburg—January and February, A. D., 1855."

Sunday, January 21.—In St. Louis; encountered one of the most severe snow storms known there for many years. Snow not very deep, but the wind blowing a hurricane, and the weather very cold.

Monday, 22.—Clear and cold, and ice forming rapidly on the Mississippi river.

Tuesday, 23.—Clear, cold. Left St. Louis at 8 A. M. on Ferry Boat for Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which terminates in Illinoistown, on the Illinois side. Made our way with some difficulty through the floating ice, and were landed safely a little after the usual time. Started in a few minutes on the Railroad, and arrived, "on time," and without any special incident, at Sandoval, 62 miles from St. Louis. This is the junction point between the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Illinois Central Railroads; and almost as we arrived there, along came the Illinois Central train, from Cairo. We were aboard and off in a few minutes. There was but little snow on the ground, and we hoped to have a fine run to La Salle, Chicago, and thence to Pittsburg, all in a couple of days. We soon heard, however, that there had been no train down since Saturday, and began to have some misgivings. In a short time met the down train and felt better. Arrived at Decatur without meeting with any difficulty from snow, although it was evidently deeper as we proceeded northward. Between Decatur and Bloomington, passed cuts where there had been considerable snow shoveling. Above Bloomington, began to encounter occasionally a little trouble from the snow, but worked our way without any very great exertion, so far as Kappa, twenty-three miles north of Bloomington; here we remained all night, sleeping as well as we could, in the cars. No dinner, no supper, this day. This was the day appointed for the reassembling of the Illinois Legislature, after a holiday adjournment, and at Decatur, we parted company with a number of the Southern County members, bound for Springfield, the capital of the State. [illegible] the train we had got had not come through from the North, having started from Bloomington only. The night was cold, but the passengers did not grumble, hoping to move along on the morrow.

Wednesday, 24.—Started northward and worked up through some drifts, which had been shoveled out, to a point thirteen miles above Kappa, and five miles above Panola. As you have the names of two of these new-made towns, I will give you those which immediately succeed, although we never succeeded in reaching them; to wit: Minonk, Wenona and Tonica; all derived from the native *American tongue*. The Railroad Company have erected neat stations and [illegible] at these points, and thus established the nuclei of future cities of the prairie. For you must know that this part of the [illegible] railroad lies on the grand prairie, sixty miles across. There are a few houses at each of these points, but the occupants are not very well prepared to accommodate a hungry crowd of passengers. But to return from this digression to the point where I left off, on the broad prairie, five miles above Panola. Here we commenced bucking the snow, which had been but partially shoveled out of a cut, when, all of a sudden, we felt some awful jerks, and soon enough learned that the first engine was off the track in the ditch; that the second engine had kept on until she was head and head with the foremost, and then seized it and smashed both, besides damaging the two baggage cars. The engineers and firemen stuck to their machines and received no serious injury, for which we were all truly thankful. Here was a fix. We had had another engine the evening before, at Kappa; but the engineer insisted on taking her back to Bloomington. After our accident the conductor sent a hand-car back to Bloomington for another engine. He also kindly ordered up from Panola a large basket of provisions, which soon disappeared after its arrival—the provisions went out of sight first, but not out of mind. We had no alternative, and once more prepared to bunk in the cars; and once more it was a very cold night. There was some grumbling, but it was chiefly at the railroad company (I don't believe they heard a word of it) for not having provided snow-ploughs to put on the front of the engines. It is supposed that they intend to have some made as soon as the weather is favorable. In the evening, the engine came up from Bloomington, and took us back as far as Panola, where we finished the night as before, in the cars.

Thursday, 25.—Engine and hands went up to the wreck of the two engines, and about noon brought down one disabled tender; after dinner engine and hands went back to wreck. In the afternoon, it commenced to blow from the west by north, with a little snow, and grew colder and colder. The helping engine was snowed-up, and could not be moved either way, and all hands returned to Panola, on foot, some of them with frozen feet, ears, &c. Wind increased to a fearful gale, and drifted the snow worse than ever, and snowing briskly all the while. Such a night! some of our passengers were fearful that the cars would blow over. Again, we were obliged to bunk in them as well as we could, taking turns at firing-up the stove. We had two meals to-day, for all the passengers, prepared by Mrs. Graves, the wife of the station agent, who was kept busy all day cooking for passengers and hands, numbering about 100. Two or three houses also accommodated a few of the passengers. We had four ladies, and four children in our train, all of whom were taken care of at the houses; but the husbands of two of the ladies had to sleep in the cars. The other two couples were newly married, (shall I say consequently) kept close to the house in which they took shelter.

Friday, 26.—All communications with the outer world were cut off. Wind continued to blow heavily from the west, until 2 o'clock in the morning, then abated to a stiff breeze. Sun rose clear, morning cold, and snow still driving across the Prairie; the cuts all full. Things look gloomy; a number of hands quitted work, and such as could stand it plodded back towards Bloomington. Conductors, engineers, and the remaining hands, went up to the frozen engine about noon, had her filled with water, and fired-up. In the evening, brought her back to within a short distance of Panola. Some shoveling going on, but not much headway made. Calm night. Bunked for the fourth night in the cars. Two meals a day continue.

Saturday, 27.—Raw, chilly, eastern wind, cloudy. Engine and hands start up about 9 o'clock A. M., return at noon, hands ate their dinner and up again. Returned in the evening, having got one of the disabled engines on the track; but still three miles of snow-drifts between the live engine and the dead ones. Rather more system and spirit in the movements. Bunked night the fifth in the cars. Commenced blowing and snowing in the night, discouraging all hands once more.

Sunday, 28th.—Blowing, snowing and drifting hard, all day. Had divine service in the cars at 1 o'clock, sermon from Rev. Mr. Brown, who resides in this Prairie region, (new school Presbyterian,) assisted by Rev. Mr. Anderson, one of our passengers, from Arkansas, (Cumberland Presbyterian). By the way, this is Mr. A.'s first visit to the North, and my private opinion is, that it will be his last. If I ever go to Arkansas, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting him, and of coolly talking over some of the incidents of this excursion. The monotony of storm and snow was a little enlivened this afternoon by the arrival of a team, with a few nearly used up passengers, from Bloomington. They came to the conclusion to go no farther by that mode of traveling, and joined our force. Storm, snow and drift, all night. These passengers brought report that the passengers in the train on the Chicago and Mississippi road a few miles off, [illegible] and [illegible] compelled to burn the seats. Thank God we have plenty of wood, and enough to eat.

Monday, 29th.—Still blowing and snowing from the northwest. Hands went out with our live engine to try to shovel track. The snow appears to be drifting in as fast as they shovel it out. I made up my mind to start on foot in the morning for La Salle, about forty miles northward; but, towards evening, a party of four gentlemen came in from Wenona, on foot, after a terrific day's labor, and we made a bargain with a Mr. Gaston to take us in his sled on the following day back to Bloomington. These gentlemen brought such dismal accounts of the snowdrifts northward as to deter me from attempting the *northern passage*. So, bidding farewell to my car companions, with whom I had bunked in good fellowship for six nights, our party of five entered Mr. Gaston's sled, and rode over to his prairie farm-house, four miles west. My feet were very nearly frozen on this short trip, but by walking about in the snow in my bare feet, evil consequences were prevented. Several of our party were members of the Illinois Legislature, endeavoring to make their way to Springfield, only about a week behind time. We had a comfortable supper, and beds, the first I had had a chance to sleep on since setting sail from St. Louis. The sleeping was well done that night.

Tuesday, 30th.—An early breakfast and a very cold morning, with a sharp westerly wind. Pulled out of the harbor in good style, on our two-horse sled, bound for Bloomington, distance 21 miles. Had a magnificent exhibition of "dog-suns," just after sunrise; that is, *three suns* in horizontal line, at an apparent distance apart of several hundred yards. It was said, by good judges in the party, to be one of the most beautiful phenomenon of the kind they had ever witnessed. Passed through some tremendous snow drifts in the prairie, then occasionally on almost bare ground; stopped awhile to blow, at Hudson, and arrived about 5 o'clock in the evening at Bloomington. All this day I have been cold, nearly to the freezing point. As soon as we arrived at Bloomington, went to the Telegraph Office, and sent dispatch to my family at Pittsburg and to friends in St. Louis. Found here about 300 passengers from all quarters; many of them members of the Legislature. My traveling friends learned, to their great satisfaction, that there was yet no quorum at Springfield.

About these times we had *lots of consultations* among the travelers as to the proper course to pursue. Some were for starting on the very track I had just deserted; *some were determined to start for Peoria. In the midst* of the discussion, in came a party from Peoria, who *had retreated on Bloomington. Nevertheless, the others* would go toward Peoria. Some were for waiting patiently until next spring, when the Engines would all be thawed out probably. We knew of fifteen Engines frozen up between Wenona and Bloomington, 40 miles; and heard of as many more on the Chicago and Mississippi road, on the same Prairie. At length after making three distinct bargains, with as many parties, seven of us clubbed together, and hired a four horse sled to take us the next day, South to Decatur, 56 miles. Had a tolerable supper and tolerable bed and, after fighting with cold feet for a couple of hours slept soundly.

Wednesday, 31st.—Was rejoiced this morning at meeting with some Pittsburg friends, on their homeward passage, who had left St. Louis by the Alton route, one day before I started. One of them concluded to join our sled party for Decatur and Terre Haute. Left Bloomington after breakfast, nine passengers in all; had a late dinner at Clinton, twenty-five miles, and arrived at Decatur at late tea time. Found the Decatur landlord at Clinton, waiting for a chance to get home, and took him along in our sled. It was well we did, or we would probably have lost our road on the prairie.* This evening a train came through on the railroad from Springfield to Decatur, forty miles; but as this was the only piece of railroad open it did not help us any. No movement yet on the north and south line of railroads.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—All hands took passage in stages for Charleston, distance 53 miles, on the Terre Haute and Alton road, to which place it was said by some, that the railroad from Alton was finished. Stopped at Sullivan on the way; saw there, at the tavern, a girl eight years of age, weighing 132 pounds. Healthy region! Arrived at Charleston after midnight—encountered the remains, or *manes, of a sleighing party ball; learned* that the railroad we were seeking, was yet seven miles to the eastward, and that they would attempt to discover it the next morning. Slept remarkably well, barring the annoyance of various sleighing party noises.

Friday, Feb. 2.—Piled in twenty-one passengers in two stages and started forth in pursuit of a navigable railroad. Hilly route; had to get out several times to let the stages safely down. In the vicinity of the Embarras River. Heavy work on the railroad in progress along here. At noon arrived at a log-cabin adjacent to the railroad, and were told that the cars had not been out that far for several days, but that they really expected them that very day. Log-cabin well filled with humanity—one baby six months old weighing 27 pounds. Must be healthy all through this region! Built a fire outside of log-cabin and smoked our eyes an hour or two. They come, they come! and the delightful screech of the locomotive sounded. It proved to be a construction train, with a passenger-car attached. In the meanwhile, many persons came out on sleds, sleighs, &c., and we had more than enough to fill all the seats. We were glad enough to be once more on a railroad with some motion on it, even if it should prove to be a slow one. We spent the afternoon and evening until 7 o'clock on these 42 miles of railroad, and arrived safely at Terre Haute—465 miles by railroad west of Pittsburg, and happy to learn that the track was all clear. Once more a comfortable night's rest.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—Embarked at 6 A. M. in the cars, and proceeded regularly along through Indianapolis, Bellefontaine and Galena to Crestline, 187 miles from Pittsburg, by 11 o'clock at night. Here we learned, to our regret, that the train would proceed no farther until Monday morning. Found good quarters at the Railroad Hotel.

Sunday, Feb. 4.—Quietly resting at Crestline all day. Snowing and the weather cold.

Monday, Feb. 5.—Took the cars of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad at 9½ A. M., and, notwithstanding several inches of fresh snow, the train proceeded right along and brought us in on regular time at 11½ A. M. at the depot in Allegheny City. In fifteen minutes more your humble narrator was at home, and thus ends the journal. Moral, when you have to travel over the prairie in the Winter, endeavor to lay in several days, spare time, before you start.

* Encountered a prairie wolf towards evening. Upon our saluting the gentleman in a unanimous manner, in a rather elevated tone of voice, he did at the rate of a mile a minute, more or less.

Accident to a Government Vessel.—The U. S. schooner *Madison*, of the Coast Survey, put into our port yesterday for repairs. Fourteen days out from New-York, off Cape Hatteras, she encountered a severe gale, which prevailed without cessation during the 26th, 27th and 28th ult. The *Madison* sprung her foremast and was obliged to cut away her stern boat. Crossing Savannah River Bar, bound hither, she got aground and sprung a leak, making one foot of water per hour. She now lies at the eastern end of the city. We were unable to obtain a list of her officers.—*Savannah Georgian, Feb. 6.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Cartage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. E. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Do not Neglect a Cold.—Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE will cure you almost instantly. This simple and unrivaled mixture, discovered by the eminent Dr. James McClintock, has cured thousands of cases of severe colds, sore throat, hoarseness and incipient consumption. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., up stairs.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Lectures in the French Language.—Spingler Institute Lecture Room, No. 5 Union-square.—A course of Six Lectures on the *History and Literature of the French* will be delivered on Thursday of each week, by Elie Charlier, of Paris, Professor of the French language in H. Peugnet's Institution; to commence on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SUBJECTS:

1. *France in the 11th Century—Les Croisades.*
2. *France in the 15th Century—Jeanne D'Arc.*
3. *France in the 16th Century. La Renaissance.*
4 and 5. *France in the 17th Century—Siècle de Louis XIV.*
6. *France in the 18th Century—Voltaire et son Temps.*

Course tickets, $2 50; single tickets, 50 cents; to be had at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway, or at the door.

"We take much pleasure in commending this course to students and lovers of the French language. Professor Charlier's character and attainments entitle him to the confidence and regard of our community.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal."

Sixth Ward Relief Association.—TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since his last report:

From a Friend in New-Jersey, per Rev. James W. Alexander	$100 00
From J. B. Williams, Treasurer of the Grist and Mark Concert, for the Relief of the Poor	124 00
From the Astor House Club Ball, per New-York Herald	20 00
Mr. Cartsman, No. 188 Pearl-st., 20 loaves of Bread.	

Donations in money, clothing, &c. will be received at the store house, Nos. 34 and 36 Duane-st., or by the Treasurer, No. 60 Elm-st., which will be duly acknowledged.

C. W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Twelfth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, Mr. Banks being unable to fulfil his engagement. Mr. May (who is an excellent speaker) will take for his subject, *The Rise and Progress of the Anti-Slavery Movement since 1830*. The topic is one which he is peculiarly qualified, both from experience and observation, to treat in an interesting manner.

Swedenborg as a Man of Science.—A lecture on the *Scientific Character of E. Swedenborg* will be delivered by Professor Bush on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at the Athenæum, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Reduction for families.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Feb. 13.—W. Adams, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Gulick Guard.—The Twentieth Annual Ball of the Gulick Guard will take place at the Apollo Rooms on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1855.

JOHN CONLAND, Chairman.

Gilbert C. Deane, Secretary.

Financial.—$150 DOUCEUR—To be given for a situation in some respectable office, where the advertiser, a gentleman of education and fair address, would have a prospect equal to his merits. Address for two days, COLUMBUS, *Times* Office.

Rev. Dr. Holman will preach in the Meeting House of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church EVERY EVENING this week, excepting Saturday. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress, is a neat fine washer and ironer, a girl of excellent judgment with children; competent to work on all plain family sewing, and do the washing and ironing of the nursery; has excellent City reference. Also, a neat girl of 16, as chambermaid and waitress, a neat embroiderer; will take $5 a month; her sister from $6 to $8. Call or address No. 323 1st-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman by a young man who is perfectly acquainted with the city, and fully competent to take charge of horses, carriages and harness; has lived with the best of families in this City; is highly recommended for honesty and sobriety by his late employer, with whom he lived the last 3 years. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very tidy, industrious girl, to go as general housemaid or children's nurse with a family to California, or other parts of the world, traveling. Is very fond of children; can do general housework. Best of reference given. Please call at No. 13 Rivington-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant young woman, of the strictest character, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth. Has excellent City and country references. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 209 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman to do general housework and chamberwork; would have no objection to be nurse; is willing and obliging; a pious family preferred. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 682 6th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts., third story.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has good City references. Please call for two days, at No. 12 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would care children and sew. Can be seen at the residence of her present employers, No. 214 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A number of intelligent, enterprising and responsible men to act as Agents for the "KANSAS UNION SETTLEMENT COMPANY," now formed. Address or call on GENERAL AGENT, at No. 303 Broadway, rear offices, Room No. 6. Persons wishing to emigrate to Kansas Territory will find it to their interest to call or address as above, No. 303 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—One who has a thorough practical knowledge of Book-keeping by double entry. He must be a good penman, and have the very best of references. Address M. M., *Times* Office, Box No. 238, with name, references, residence and amount of salary required.

PAINTER AND LABORER WANTED.—A first-rate journeyman painter to work a few weeks in the country, a few miles from New-York; also, a laborer accustomed to work on a farm. Apply to E. G. BRUCE, No. 279 Madison-st.

MAN WANTED—Fully capable to take charge of an alcoholic still, run by steam; must be sober and reliable at all times. To such a person steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply immediately at No. 149 West 17th-st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business, writes a fine hand, and who can produce the best City references as to honesty and capability, may address F. H., at the office of this paper.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—In a millinery establishment, who understands book-keeping and selling. The best of references required. Apply at No. 29 Waverley-place after 10 A. M.

AN ACTIVE PERSON WANTED—To travel with Millinery Goods. To one having a good acquaintance in this State and some of the Western States, a good chance is offered. Address W. J. G., New-York Post-Office.

CLERK WANTED—In a clothing store. A young man about 18 years of age. Call immediately at No. 1 James-slip. Must be well recommended.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, a very superior workman to go to Baltimore, to whom a high salary will be paid. Address Box No. 209 Baltimore Post-Office.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, 5 or 6 first-rate plate-workers. None others need apply. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, No. 201 Centre-st.

SITUATIONS SPEEDILY PROCURED—At MANNING'S Office, No. 251 Bowery, for every kind of respectable help (male and female), Americans, Irish, Scotch, French, German and colored. N. B.—This office is patronized by the most respectable employers in City and country.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED—In exchange for a double house in this City. The house is situated in the wealthiest part and best neighborhood that can be wished for—below and within 25 or 30 feet from Canal-st.; is in fee and for several years partly occupied by the owner. The farm wanted must be within 1 to 2 hours' ride, by railroad or steamboat, from the City, with good house, water, fruits &c., and containing from 10 to 50 acres. Inquire and address to H. MIGEON, No. 13 Broad-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A farm of 10 to 20 acres, well improved, with a cottage and outbuildings, within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, in the vicinity of one of the railroads on or near Long Island Sound. State location, means of access from the City, and price. Address (post-paid) C. H. B., care THOMAS IRWIN & SON, No. 41 Pine-st.

WISCONSIN.—Wanted 1,000 to 2,000 acres good land, fairly proportioned in prairie and timber, for stock or grain farm, and located near Madison, or in the south of the State, in exchange for two very superior farms in Dutchess County. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED—To hire from the 1st of May next, a small genteel dwelling-house with Gas and Croton Water; situated between 5th and 8th-avs., and not above 20th-st. Address Box No. 1,481 Post-Office, stating location and price to good tenant, with a small family.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A modern three or four-story house, between 5th and 27th-sts., and 3d and 7th-avs. Must be located in a good neighborhood. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 62 Merchants' Exchange, first floor, central entrance on Wall-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Wanted on or before the 15th day of April 200 loads street dirt and 50 loads good loam, to be delivered in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address, stating price per load for each, HENRY, *Times* office.

JEWELERS' SAFE WANTED.—Any person having a second-hand medium-sized Jewelers' safe to dispose of low for cash, may hear of a customer by addressing SAFE, Box No. 1,781, Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small house and lot in Brooklyn, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address, with price, terms, &c., A. Z., Box No. 1,193, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman, wife and two children, (aged 11 and 4 years,) and servant, with front room in second story, bedrooms. In a private family, or where there are few boarders. Location desired between 14th-st. and 26th-st., near 7th, 6th, 5th or 10th-avs. Address D. D., *Times* Office.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM YOUNG, Editor and Proprietor of the NEW-YORK ALBION, has this day associated with him S. J. AHERN, late Principal Clerk in the publication office of the New-York *Daily Times*. The business of the ALBION will henceforth be conducted under the name of

WM. YOUNG & CO.

WM. YOUNG,

New-York, Feb. 12, 1855. S. J. AHERN.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ELIAS F. WILMARTH and GEO. A. BENTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Feb. 7, 1855.

ELIAS F. WILMARTH.

GEO. A. BENTON.

WHY YOU SMOOTH CHEEKED STRIPLING—And you, bald headed old man, why do you not use my ONGUENT? You need not be afraid of it, it won't stain your skin or injure it, but it will force your whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow strong, luxuriant and glossy in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. It is the only thing in existence that will force the beard to grow, as the United States Dragoons well know. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 283 Broadway, and No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, No. 8 State-st., Albany; E. B. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

REV. DR. MANAHAN'S LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.—The third lecture before the St. Charles Institute will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Manahan, at the Brooklyn Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Subject—*The Romance of True Religion.* Tickets 25 cents each—to be had at the door and at the Brooklyn bookstores.

EDWARD T. YOUNG,
WINFIELD SCOTT SHELTON, } Lecture Committee.
J. MAC LAUGHLIN,

LECTURES ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—The Course of Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, by Hon. John Parker, LL. D., late Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, will be delivered in the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., commencing on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, and will be continued on each night this [illegible].

E. G. [illegible], M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WEEKS MORE—The books of the COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION will close on the 28th inst., in this City. All subscribers to the KNICKERBOCKER, and any of the other $3 magazines, before that time, will receive a certificate of membership in this Association.

Subscriptions received at No. 2 Astor-House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

POWERFUL BECAUSE TRUE—CONVINCING BECAUSE JUST.

SENSATION AMONG THE POLITICIANS AND CRITICS.

The announcement of

STANHOPE BURLEIGH,

THE JESUITS IN OUR HOMES;

is throwing the politicians and critics, who have had an insight of its pages, into an unwonted agitation, and the interest excited to procure this "portrait gallery of busy men" hourly increases.

The public can form something like an estimate of the interest of the work from the following opinions of

WHAT THE CRITICS THINK,

who have reviewed it in advance of publication. The *Commercial Advertiser* remarks:

"This is one of the books which seem predestined to have an immense circulation. We learn that the publishers have already been almost overwhelmed with orders for it. The author has engrafted on the story great part of the learning to be found in Nicolini's History of the Jesuits, has evidently observed the manœuvres of a certain class of American politicians closely, and has sketched the characters of several prominent men in such colors as harmonize with the general tone of the book."

The New-York *Herald* says: "This intensely exciting novel makes the reading of politics equally refreshing to the romantic damsel, the Broadway fop, and the old unfeeling politician of sixty years' standing."

Here is the judgment of the New-York *National Democrat*: "It is certainly a very remarkable book, and will command an unbounded degree of attention from the reading public. It bears upon its face an evidence of so much truth that it can not fail to produce a deep and convincing impression upon the public mind."

The *New-York Times* informs its readers that "a copy of this 'powerful production' has been sent to every member of the Legislature; and it has the endorsement alone of Sam."

The New-York *Evangelist* observes: "Stanhope Burleigh is the title of an energetic Know-Nothing work, handling the Jesuits without gloves. The story appears forcible, both in its style and its facts. It will undoubtedly meet with a great sale."

WHO IS HELEN DHU?

Writes the critic in the New-York *Dispatch*. "It is a strange book to be written by a woman."

A writer in the Boston Daily Bee, in pursuing the inquiry, says: Its literary merits are very high. Whoever wrote it—whether Helen Dhu be a real or a fictitious personage—has produced a work that will mark itself on the times. Its vigor, fire, facts, characterization, truth, logic, are all vital and of the time. The character of Burleigh is drawn by a master-hand, and is full of the heroic and American spirit. It is called a novel, but it deals in most earnest realities. It is the battle-axe which will cleave down Romanism wherever its slimy track is found.

WHO ARE THE ORIGINALS?

The author, whoever it is, has exhausted the subject so far as already to have clipped the wings of some of the main spirits who are depicted in the volume. Certain critics, with a satisfied air, have named a number of distinguished persons as the originals of the principal characters of this extraordinary book, the truth of which the public must judge for themselves when they read the work.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,

No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Orders have so rapidly multiplied since our public announcement, we are unable to state the day of publication. Circulars for canvassing will be furnished when requested.

LAS CASES' NAPOLEON.

Published this day,

MEMOIRS OF LIFE, EXILE AND CONVERSATIONS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

BY THE COUNT DE LAS CASES.

4 vols. 12mo. cloth, $4; half calf or mor. ex., $8.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

1. Portrait of Napoleon.
2. *Portrait of Charles Bonaparte.*
3. Portrait of Letitia Bonaparte.
4. Portrait of Josephine.
5. Portrait of Marshal Bertrand.
6. Portrait of Talleyrand.
7. Portrait of Sir Hudson Lowe.
8. Portrait of Las Cases.
9. Napoleon on board the Bellerophon.
10. Residence of Napoleon at Longwood.
11. Eugene Beauharnais claiming his father's sword.
12. House in which Napoleon was born.
13. Burning of Moscow.
14. The Return from Elba.
15. Napoleon's Humanity.
16. Death of Napoleon.
17. Statue of Napoleon on the Place Vendome.
18. Tomb of Napoleon.
19. Map of St. Helena.
20. Plan of Longwood.

J. S. REDFIELD, Publisher,

Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., New-York.

REMOVAL ON ACCOUNT OF FIRE!

J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO.,

(Successor to E. T. Young,)

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

Have removed to No. 100 Nassau-st., the third door above Ann-st., their store, No. 118 Fulton-st., having been destroyed by fire, on the 5th inst.

Supplies of their own Publications will be immediately received from the Bindery, and their store will be filled, without delay, with a new and complete stock of

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

The removal will occasion no delay in the execution of orders, but they will be filled with dispatch, and at the lowest market prices. Trade from all quarters is respectfully solicited. A list of books especially adapted to the wants of Agents will be sent to any address, free of postage. Any available volume sent at the Publisher's price, free of postage.

J. M. FAIRCHILD & CO.,

Feb. 8, 1855. No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

A WORK FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADIES' GUIDE TO CROCHET.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEVENS.

Copiously illustrated with original and very choice designs in Crochet, &c., printed in colors, separate from the letter-press, on tinted paper. Also, with numerous wood cuts printed with the letter-press, explanatory of terms, &c. Oblong, pp. 117, beautifully bound in extra cloth, gilt. Price 75 cents.

This is by far the best work on the subject of Crochet yet published. There are plenty of other books containing Crochet patterns, but the difficulty is, they do not have the necessary instructions how to work them, and are, therefore, useless. This work, however, supplies this much felt and glaring deficiency, and has the terms in Crochet so clearly explained that any Crochet pattern, however difficult, may be worked with ease.

GARRETT & CO.,

Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers.

JOHN C. RIKER,

No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York,

Has now complete, in 9 vols. 8vo., with Portrait of JEFFERSON, on steel, and fac-simile of the original Declaration of Independence,

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Being his Autobiography, Correspondence, Reports, Messages, Addresses, and other writings, official and private, published by order of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, from the original manuscripts deposited in the Department of State, with explanatory notes, tables of contents, and a copious index to each volume as well as a general index to the whole by the editor, H. A. WASHINGTON.

THE UP TOWN BOOKSTORE.

JAMES S. DICKERSON,

(Successor to Evans & Dickerson,) No. 697 Broadway, one door below 4th-st.

NEW BOOKS as soon as published. STATIONERY of the best quality. Also, a large and well-selected assortment of STANDARD BOOKS for the library; all the best English and American MAGAZINES. To those who subscribe by the year we deliver the English papers and magazines in this City without charge.

Books imported to order for public and private libraries.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AN AID TO DOMESTIC WORSHIP.

By the author of "The Christian's Companion to the Sick and Afflicted." One large octavo volume of 800 pages. It contains a reference to a portion of Scripture for reading, and interesting reflections thereon, with suitable Prayers for every day in the year. Also, an Appendix of additional Forms of Family Prayers for six weeks, with others for occasional use. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, $2 50. 2 vols. bound in one, $3.

STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICE.—Our new Catalogue of Music at the greatly reduced price, is now ready, and will be sent to any part of the United States without charge. In order that purchasers may have the advantage of our great reduction in the price of Music, it is necessary that they should select from our catalogue which contains nearly all the works of merit or popularity of foreign composers, and all the valuable copyright works of WM. VINCENT WALLACE, GEO. F. ROOT, F. H. BROWN, J. A. FOWLER, and others. Such non-copyright works as are not in our catalogue we are now about, and will continue to reprint, so that the public may have the advantage of the reduced prices on them. Purchasers at other stores will be sure to inquire for our editions, in order to get them at the reduced price.

Piano fortes, Guitars, Flutes, &c., &c., of our own manufacture, all at the lowest market prices, and warranted in all respects. Prince & Co.'s Melodions, Harmoniums for Churches, &c., &c.

WM. HALL & SON,

No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Dealers, Seminaries, and Teachers supplied on the lowest terms. Music sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of the money.

VALENTINES.

FINE VALENTINES.

THE AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY will keep a choice assortment of Fine Valentines on view, for the accommodation of retail purchasers, at wholesale prices.

Office No. 68 Nassau-st., up stairs.

P. S.—Wholesale purchasers supplied at reduced rates.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—A large and varied assortment of Cupid's Darts, to suit lover's temperature in all its stages up to fever-heat, at DUNN'S Book, Stationery and Variety Store, No. 2 3 3d-av. N. B.—Look out for the window with Barbers—No. 233.

TWENTIETH WARD BOOKSTORE.—VALENTINES, VALENTINES.—For old and young, married and single, at prices to suit all. BUHJE'S Valentine Emporium, No. 430 8th-av., between 32d and 33d-sts., west side.

O. U. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 123d ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON, on the 22d of February, inst.—ORATION at the Academy of Music, 14th-st. The patriotic observance of this day, revived by our Order into a National Holiday, will be celebrated with spirit, and all chapters and members are requested to complete and report their arrangements without delay, to avoid confusion. For though the demonstration need be in harmony with the times, it will, it is trusted, be fully creditable. Members of the Order throughout the State, whose chapters are not reported, are requested to unite with their brethren in the City in their appropriate regalia. The honorable the Chancellor of States are requested to report early the number of chapters or members that will accompany them, that their proper place in line may be assigned. Delegates to the Convention will please be punctual in attendance on Wednesday evening.

N. W. OSBORNE, Chairman, No. 143 Grand-st.

Jno. C. [illegible],
Chas. E. [illegible], } Secretaries.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETING.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ENGLISH CARPETS.

W. & J. SLOANE,

No. 245 Broadway,

(Opposite the Park,)

Are daily receiving shipments of the most handsome English Carpets, comprising a splendid and choice selection of

VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS,

OF

CROSSLEY'S,

And other celebrated makers.

The entire shipments having been purchased in Europe this Winter, by one of the firm. They are confident that their stock, which they offer for sale at

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,

is as varied and complete as that of any other establishment in the country.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MILLINERY GOODS

FOR SPRING SALES.

PINNEO & CO.,

No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York,

HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and recherché styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.

P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st., near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

WET LINENS, WET DAMASKS, AND WET TOWELING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will open this morning some great bargains in wet goods, fine linen (slightly wet,) 2s.; superfine at 2s 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s.—worth twice the money. Also, superfine linen damasks from 5s. to 7s.—about half the cost of importation. Also, napkins, toweling, handkerchiefs, &c. The balance of Winter stock sold at 20 per cent. reduction.

P. S.—Goods sent to all parts of the City, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, by express, free of charge.

ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 312 3d-av., Between 9th and 10th-sts., N. Y.

JUST OPENED,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STRAW BONNETS,

FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,

Which, together with a general assortment of Millinery Goods, will be sold to cash purchasers at reduced prices.

HOMER & KETCHUM,

Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., cor. William, N. Y.

N. B.—Just received, one dozen cartons rich white Ostrich and Marabout Feathers.

CHEAP CARPETS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., will offer for sale, on MONDAY, February 12, 500 pieces of extra three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, purchased at the late auction sale of the Lowell Carpet Company, at unprecedented low prices. Also, tapestry, Brussels and velvet carpets of Messrs. Crossley & Sons, and others at prices from $1 per yard and upwards.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while her prices are only half usually charged. No. 48 Third-av., near 10th-st.

UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway, will open this morning several cases of Barege Robes of the most elegant design ever exhibited in this City. Also several cases of French Calicoes, Brilliants and Delaines, very choice and beautiful.

TWO CASES OF NEW SUMMER SILKS—Will be opened to-morrow, Feb. 13, at 4s. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS—Blankets, Black Silks, Delaines, White and Brown Linen Cloths, Ginghams, Linens, Table Damask, &c., for sale by

WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 64 and 66 Catharine-st.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 364 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, $1 02 per pair.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pumps and Boiler Flues, Preserve and Fruit Cans, Stove Pipe, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications applied to WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 61 Nassau-st., near John-st.

STOCK OF PAINTS AND OILS, &c., FOR SALE—Belonging to the estate of JOHN FARRINGTON, deceased; also to lease, the store and dwelling, either together or separately, situated on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 21st-st. Apply at No. 121 Warren-st., to D. AMERMAN, Executor.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE—On Broadway, handsomely fitted up with a first-rate stock of goods, well adapted for the trade, with all the conveniences for manufactory, to be closed by the 1st of April. A chance rarely offered. Location desirable. For particulars, address O. P. T., at the office of this paper.

$5,000 PARTNER WANTED—In a large hotel down town, upon the European plan; always made money, with a 10 years' lease. This is a great opportunity for a man with the amount of money. Apply to SIMERS & PURDY, No. 212 Broadway, up stairs.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—A good opportunity for a small capital. 20 years established at the corner of Market and Madison-sts. Apply at the store of A. W. BARNS & Co., No. 164 Chatham-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz: 6½ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $225; one grand Piano, $400, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $125, being a reduction of 20 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 269 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, in our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTE WORTH $365 FOR $200.—It is a beautiful, highly-finished instrument, of superior tone, is new, and warranted rosewood. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 520 and 527, 8 certificates of $5,000 each		$40,000
531	1 certificate of	6,000
532 and 533, 2 certificates of $4,000 each		8,000
534 and 535, 2 certificates of $3,000 each		6,000
		$60,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 18, 1838. Also,

Nos. 31 and 32, 2 certificates of $15,000 each	$30,000
33 1 certificate of	5,481
	$35,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1860, in the name of John Augustein, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$20 REWARD.—Lost on Sunday evening, 11th inst., in passing through 28th-st. from 6th-av. to 8th-av., and up 8th-av. to 29th-st., a lady's gold watch, hunting case, with chain, agate cross, and small daguerreotype attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 250 Front-st.

LOST—A note made by Bonnell, Brown, Hall & Co., dated October 28, 1854, at eight months, payable at the St. Nicholas Bank—No. 104, $801 08. We hereby caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers and Brokers, No. 39 Wall-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	85
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	30
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	40
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	30
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	95
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	150 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 75
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	65 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	18 to 35
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 20
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	[illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.	

Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, in much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

OFFICE BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST—No. 45 William-st.—The subscriber informs the public that during Valentine Week—viz.: 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Feb.—Business letters requiring prompt delivery must not be put in the boxes without enclosing them in and addressed "Boyd's Express." If sent to the office, they should be particularly marked "Business Letters." Valentines addressed to females at factories, book binderies, &c., must in all cases be pre paid. Persons addressing letters to the streets leading from the [illegible] should be particular to state East or West. Money must not be enclosed in letters.

JOHN T. BOYD, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL .... Lessee.

THE MANAGEMENT—Have the honor to announce to the public that the regular season of Opera will commence on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1855,

with Verdi's celebrated Opera Seria,

RIGOLETTO,

(FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.)

When it is hoped that the care and attention bestowed upon the minutest details of Costume, Scenery and Appointments, the additional comforts made in the interior of the house, together with the large corps of Vocal and Instrumental Performers and EMINENT ARTISTS ENGAGED, and in treaty with, and the conformity of PRICES TO THE POPULAR STANDARD, will insure the support and good will of the People of New-York.

OPERAS TO BE PERFORMED DURING THE SEASON.

Rigoletto, 1st time .... Verdi	Etoile du Nord, 1st time ... Meyerbeer
Guglielmo Tell, 1st time, ... Rossini	Masaniello .... Auber
Trovatore, 1st time .... Verdi	Le Nozze di Figaro.
Le Prophete ... Meyerbeer	

together with revivals of standard favorite Operas.

REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle	ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle	FIFTY CENTS.
Gallery	TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Secured Choice Seats. (To be secured in the day-time only)	FIFTY CENTS.

Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 PERSONS, ACCORDING TO LOCATION, from $8 to $20.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR SEASON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It has been suggested to the Management by many warm friends of the Opera, and also by the peculiar features of the times, to *divide the regular seasons into* SUBSCRIBERS' SEASONS OF TWELVE NIGHTS EACH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 12 nights. (Seats secured) $10

During the first subscription of 12 nights the Manager guarantees that the new Opera

RIGOLETTO, by VERDI, and WILLIAM TELL, by ROSSINI,

will positively be produced. On the opening night, MONDAY, 19th of February, 1855,

Sig'r BEAGIO BOLCIONI, and Sig'r ETTORE BARILI,

will make their first appearance before an American public.

The management have permanently secured the services of the most favorite Artists in this country, among them are

CESARE BADIALI, Mad. BERTUCCA MARETZEK,
DOMENICO LORINI, Mad. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
LUIGO ROCCO, Signor COLETTI, &c. &c.

The management have also received information from their agents in Europe and Havana, that engagements are pending with

SIGNORA FREZZOLINI,
MADAME VIARDOT-GARCIA,
SIGNOR NERI BERALDI,
SIGNOR MARINI, and
OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS,

some of whom are expected in the course of the month.

The CHORUS and ORCHESTRA will consist of 100 Performers, most carefully selected, under the direction of

MAX MARETZEK.

Notice to Season Subscribers.—As the amounts received from the subscriptions are considered as separate from the regular monetary business of the establishment, the manager has the pleasure to announce that James Phalen, Esq., and Henry A. Coit, Esq., have kindly consented to act as Trustees, and will hold such amounts in trust until the termination of the period of subscription.

The Box Office will be open at the Academy of Music for subscription and securing seats, on MONDAY, 12th of February, and during the week, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

LAFARGE'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—Mr. HACKETT respectfully announces that the FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, supported by Signors SUSINI and BADIALI, and a powerful Corps Lyrique, will be given, prior to their departure for Europe, on the 21st inst., at this new and elegant, capacious and commodious establishment, and will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, with (for the only time) Bellini's Grand Opera of I PURITANI—(The Puritans.)

Second Opera Night, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14. Further particulars in future advertisements.

In order to reduce the price of admission to the lowest possible remunerating standard, Mr. HACKETT has determined that, to these last performances in America of the greatest Lyrique Artists of the age, the price of Tickets will be ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

Tickets, with Reserved Seats, $1 50; Private Boxes, according to locality and capacity, $8 to $20.

Box Office open on Monday morning, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) second night and only representation of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, by unanimous request, the beautiful Burlesque on the Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Introducing all the gems.

Lucrezia Borgia	Miss A. Harman.
Gennaro	G. S. Buckley.
Duke Alphonso	W. Percival.
Orsini	R. Bishop Buckley.
Lords, Courtiers, &c.	[illegible]

Preceding the Opera, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

N. B.—Saturday evening, Feb. 17, Benefit of G. W. Reeves, door-keeper.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.—BENEFIT OF MR. BROUGHAM.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, when will be presented (first time this season) the Comedy of the

GAME OF LIFE.

Adam Greenleaf	Mr. Blake.
Rupert Wolfe	Mr. Lester.
Doctor Drake	Mr. Brougham.
Rose Greenleaf	Miss Rosa Bennett.
Widow Joyboff	Mrs. Brougham.
Lettie Wyndham	Mrs. Stephens.

Together with (first time) the new comic, romantic, legendary Drama of

O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

Phelim O'Flanigan	Mr. Brougham.
Mary O'Flanigan	Mrs. Stephens.

In the course of the piece will be exhibited THE HUMOURS OF AN IRISH FAIR.

Mr. Brougham will sing "The Rovin' Blade," in conjunction with Mrs. Phillips an Irish jig.

New jig country dance by all the characters.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET—TUESDAY—Two very laughable Comedies

THE PLAYER'S PLOT,

Or, The Manager and the Minister; and

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES,

in 3 acts. Mr. Burton as Bellamy the manager, and Billy Lackaday, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Fisher, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hughes.

On FRIDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7¼. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, will be presented Mr. Brougham's comedy, in 5 acts, entitled THE GAME OF LIFE.

Adam, Mr. Blake; Rupert, Mr. Lester; Chesterton Drake, Mr. Brougham; Rose Greenleaf, Miss R. Bennett.

After which, O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

Phelim O'Flannigan, Mr. Brougham; Mary, Mrs. Stephens.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of

CINDERELLA.

Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison; Cinderella .... Miss L. Pyne.

To conclude with the Farce of

AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The most chaste, interesting and beautiful performances AFTERNOON and EVENING, selected with an especial eye to the entertainment of families. TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA and POOR PILLICODDY. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—We have removed our business location from No. 74 William-st. to No. 38 Warren-st.

SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of ALLASON BROTHERS & CO., for the manufacturing and sale of ladies' bonnets, of silk, satin, velvet, and other similar material. Also straw goods, hats, caps, umbrellas, parasols, flowers, and such other articles appertaining to a business of this character. They will occupy the lofts of No. 38 Warren-st., over Messrs. Samuel H. Terry & Co.

WILLIAM ALLASON,
JAMES F. ALLASON,
SAM'L H. TERRY & CO.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, (successor to J. B. Rogers, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 57 Nassau to No. 129 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand a large extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Boots, &c.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 20, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school building on 51st-st., near Lexington-av., in the Nineteenth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and also for the carpenter work and materials. A bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. The said work to be completed, and the building ready for occupation, on or before the 15th day of September, 1855. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

Such sealed proposals are to be endorsed, "Proposals for the Nineteenth Ward School," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 349 Broadway, of whom specifications can be procured. They may also be obtained at the store of PINCKNEY & MOULTON, corner 4th-av. and 56th-st.; and at the hall of the Board of Education, Grand and Elm-sts.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the Board of School Officers,

ISAAC ADRIANCE,
JAMES RUTHERFORD, } Building Committee.
S. D. MOULTON,

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,

No. 16 South-st., New-York,

AND

GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,

New-Orleans, La.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

CARD.—Members of the Board of Education, Teachers, Parents and all interested in the subject of Writing, are invited to attend the semi-annual examination of Ward School No. 15, N. F. BEERS, Principal, No. 203 [illegible], on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock. The results of the introduction of the [illegible] system of Penmanship will be exemplified in the practice and [illegible] of several hundred boys, and will form a special feature of his Special Examination.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] for the N. Y. Daily Times. MONDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

ASHES—[illegible]

BEESWAX—There were 1,000 lbs. American Yellow purchased at [illegible] ℔.

CANDLES—[illegible]

COFFEE—The market is quiet but firm, [illegible]

COTTON—This staple is less inquired for, and is declining in value. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have attracted more attention from home dealers and from shippers; [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply and limited demand at unimproved prices. [illegible]

HAY—River is selling slowly at [illegible] for shipment, and [illegible] for local use ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is fairly supplied, but is very dull at [illegible] for last year's crop, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—[illegible]

LATHS—Eastern are quiet, and are worth $1 87½ each, ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is unchanged in demand and value, there having been no receipts to occasion any movement.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair request at steady prices, with sales of 400 bbls. at 27½@28c. ℔ gallon. Nothing doing in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing new to notice in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Sales were made to-day of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at [illegible], cash, ℔ gal., with 700 bbls. Common Rosin at $1 60@$1 70 ℔ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm remain quiet at previous figures. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and rather languid. [illegible]

RICE—There were 150 tierces sold at $4 25@$4 42½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile changed hands at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue quiet, but steady, with very light sales.

TALLOW—There have been 15,000 lbs. prime disposed of at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Is inactive and languid, at [illegible] for all kinds, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was not very extensive to-day. For Liverpool, rates found shippers, and the engagements comprised but 2,500 bbls. Flour, [illegible] For London, provisions, in bbls. and tcs., were sparingly engaged at old rates. For other ports the shipments were not very important, and quotations were nominally the same.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, [illegible]

TO-DAY—TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 322 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York. [illegible]

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, [illegible]

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS —Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] on Washington-square [illegible]
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—[illegible] from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. [illegible] New-York. The best references will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—[illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

MOTORPATHY.—Dr. H. HALSTED, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHTY CHOICE LOTS OF GROUND, including a number of Gore Lots, [illegible] in the City of New-York, at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 15th of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder, the following desirable Real Estate, viz.:

[illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, [illegible]
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, RECEIVER, &c. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 13, [illegible]

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.—TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—[illegible] ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st., R. C. KEMP will sell at Auction [illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] No. 25 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE 18TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] No. 36 Wall-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the new salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William-sts., a large and general assortment of household furniture, [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. [illegible] Clinton, near State-st., Brooklyn: [illegible]

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA SALE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 191 Fulton-st., [illegible]

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.—COOL & ROBINSON, [illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Harrison. [illegible]
JOHN H BURR, No. 26 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, [illegible] Carlton-av., [illegible] MITCHELL, No. 212 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, [illegible] Williamsburg, [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Large corner house on Bleecker-st., near Broadway, [illegible]
SAML. EDDY, No. 62 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A three-story high basement brick house [illegible] Apply at No. 275 9th av.
HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story [illegible] Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, [illegible]
JOHN S. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A small Cottage and full Lot in the centre of Brooklyn. [illegible] Apply to E. G. BRUCE, No. 279 Madison-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The very desirable three-story modern-built house, No. 282 Madison-st., [illegible] Apply to E. G. BRUCE, No. 282 Madison-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] to the owner on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house, [illegible] Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 66 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, [illegible] Apply to JACOB PEGARE, No. 159 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story brick dwelling house, No. 27 Vandewater-st., three doors from Pearl-st., [illegible] Apply to W. WOOD, No. 281 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house, No. 165 10th-st., [illegible] No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses, [illegible] No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] at No. 180 10th-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible]
JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—[illegible]
D. O. SCOTT.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—[illegible]

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—[illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—[illegible] J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 180 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 10 Beekman-st. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—[illegible] DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers, [illegible] HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER FOR SALE.—[illegible] DUNN, Depot Master at Port Chester, or to JOHN F. DUNKIN No. 282 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Elizabethtown, N. J., [illegible]
W. R. POWELL, No. 289 Broadway.

COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]
WM. P. BYON, No. 26 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, A COUNTRY SEAT AND FIVE COTTAGES, [illegible] ROBT. S. ROWLEY, No. 288 Broadway.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]
DAN'L S. DARLING, [illegible]

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores, corner of Duane and Church-sts. [illegible]

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—[illegible]

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—[illegible] Apply to JACOB PEGARE, [illegible]

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—[illegible]
E. COCKCROFT, [illegible] Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—[illegible] Apply to J. PEGARE, No. 159 Hester-st.

THREE LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—Twenty feet by 98, situated on the southerly side of 17th street between Avenues A and B. Suitable for a coal or stone yard. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 2d Avenue.

LEASE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Lease of [illegible] Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 128 Pearl-st.

PROPERTY IN VANDEWATER-STREET FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 24 Vandewater-st. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Inquire of
JIRAH BULL, No. 20 Dey-st.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One piece of 80 acres and one of 40 acres, well situated, in Michigan. [illegible] Address WESTERN, Chatham-square Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE FOR GARDENING PURPOSES.—Eight small farms, from 3 to 8 acres each. [illegible] Apply to CHAS. E. MILLER, auctioneer, No. 165 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A desirable farm, containing 160 acres, with good house and barn, handsomely located in Sullivan County, near the Erie Railroad. For particulars apply to N. M'GRAW, No. 458 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and attic brick house No. 165 Waverley-place, having Croton water, gas, &c., rent $1,000. [illegible] Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 165 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK.—A large and convenient residence, with large garden, [illegible] JOHN S. COX, at office Morris Canal Co., corner Grand and Greene-sts., or C. BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 136 Broad-st., Newark.
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 8, 1855.

HOUSE TO LET.—Neatly furnished on 14th-st., near the 5th-av., to a small private family, [illegible] Address Box No. 4,106 Post-Office, with name and references, will receive attention.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No. 60 Irving-place; possession immediately if required. [illegible] Apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 16th-st., or No. 13 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The genteel three-story brick House No. 61 Henry-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn, for one year from May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible] Apply to HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET.—Pleasantly located at No. 82 Lexington-av., a few doors above 27th-st. [illegible] Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 51 Beaver-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three-story modern houses Nos. 160 and 162 27th-st., [illegible] Inquire at No. 141 Cedar-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story house, No. 60 East Broadway, from the 1st of May next. Apply to JAS. E. HOLMES, No. 16 Rutgers-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, [illegible] Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Matteawan, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

A HOME FOR SOMEBODY.—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let or for sale in Orange, N. J. [illegible] For further particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—To let or lease for a term of years. [illegible] For terms, apply to W. WARD, No. 289 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET.—A substantial frame building, [illegible] Apply to the subscriber, in Grove-st., near South 6th-st.
ANDREW ANDERSON.

LOFTS TO LET.—The new and elegant lofts No. 145 Chambers-st., [illegible] Apply on the premises to BOYD & PAUL.

LOFTS TO LET.—The upper part of the building No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st., [illegible] Inquire of MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Second, third, and fourth lofts, together or separately, in building No. 332 2d-av. Apply on the premises after 1 o'clock P. M.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—In Chambers-st., [illegible]
BUNKER & CO.

TO LET.—Buildings on the south side of [illegible] PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE DWELLING, PART OF HOUSE No. 19 Union square for a private boarding house. [illegible] Inquire of W. SNECKNER, on the premises.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable store and basement No. 36 Beekman-st., [illegible] Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 280 Hudson-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts., [illegible] Inquire No. 33 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 18 and 20 Frankfort-st., [illegible] Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., [illegible] Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The beautiful five story white marble front store, No. 214 Broadway. [illegible] Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 167 Walker-st.

STORES TO LET IN WILLIAM-STREET.—The five-story store No. 88 William-st., rent $2,200. Also the first floor and cellar of store No. 87 William-st., rent $1,600. Apply to S. E. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and workshops, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 47 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 168 Walker-st.

FINE STORE TO RENT.—No. 117 Nassau-st., with basement and under-cellar. [illegible]

BROADWAY OFFICES.—Three on the second, four on the third, four on the fourth and three on the fifth floors of the large modern building, No. 287 Broadway, [illegible]
W. WARD, No. 289 Broadway.

BASEMENT OFFICE TO LET.—No. 4 Hanover-st., for $300.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, [illegible] Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company [illegible] Apply on the premises, or at No. 16 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 168 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]
J. C. HULL'S SON, [illegible]

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 47 Ann-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—[illegible]

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 4 Wall-st.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Simeon L. Loomis, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. F. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, 8th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Roe Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Loomis Hopkins,	I. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Paul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
B. Watson Bull,	Amos R. Eno,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Norton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucius D. Comes,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Mussell.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

[illegible]

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest on cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and bottomry.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, No. 149 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-street, [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LACKETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., [illegible] CASH CAPITAL OF $210,000, [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INS. CO., No. 50 Wall-st. New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.
AT AN ELECTION—Held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, [illegible] was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
This Company has been in operation over thirty years, and has paid in that period for losses over $1,000,000. All losses, including those of the great fires of 1835 and 1845 have been paid in full, and the Company has its Capital and large surplus securely invested in mortgages on real estate.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 23 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 44 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of all the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of the institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds of this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, [illegible] } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AGENCIES.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—The advertiser, being about to leave for Europe, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th February, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 24 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip.
[illegible]
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.
The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its stockholders of the value of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Company and the policy holders [illegible]

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 7th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Chambers-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855. Secretary.

OFFICE OF RACINE, JANESVILLE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, RACINE, Wis., Feb. 1, 1855.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Bonds of the city of Racine, loaned to this Company, and due 15th instant, will be paid at the office of JOHN BUCKLEY, Jr., No. 67 William-st., New-York.
H. S. DURAND, President.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 10th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the [illegible] day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, [illegible]
[illegible]
Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.
H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

UNITED STATES BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—[illegible] ANNUAL REPORT. [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]

ANSON L. STOREY, President.
JOHN CROUCH, Secretary.
Sworn to before me, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1854.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.—[illegible]
FERRIS AND SNIDER, Collectors.
N. B.—F. C. BESCHORMANN, Collector of the Mount Vernon School District No. 4, [illegible]

NOTICE.—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Holders of the seven per cent. bonds of the State of California, [illegible] Mr. JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 33 Broadway, New-York.
S. A. McMEANS, Treasurer of State of California.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—[illegible]
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, [illegible]
WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 21st of February inclusive.
IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.
BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 22, 1855.

$7,705.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—[illegible] Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 165 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—[illegible]

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to
S. T. VAN VLECK'S AGENT, No. 21 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; [illegible]
THEODORE DEHON, No. 19 Wall-st., near Broadway.

T. F. BULL.—Dealer in Paper and Rags, Office No. 166 Water-st., third door from Wall-st.

TO GROCERS.—SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st. Import and offer for sale at low prices wholesale, [illegible]

FURNISHING PRINTS.—[illegible] Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
BENJAMIN J. PRUYN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
MATTHEW BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
J. ROSS F. POSTLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855: [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $477,810 00
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average Amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of February, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $613,319 47
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JNO. HEURMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas B. Agly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. B. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,591,127 81
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 111,680 00
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Clapp, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN CLAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JOHN H. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. T. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
C. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855: [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JNO. HEURMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,110,311 79
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average Amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gregory De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
THOMAS B. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kisam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: [illegible]
JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to [illegible] ... PETER CLINTON.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—mode of securing them—[illegible] ... Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 3 to 5 o'clock until 5 P. M.

Office removed from No. 55 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible] ... For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. [illegible] ... WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st. Price—wholesale, $4 [illegible]; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. [illegible] ... LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor. [illegible] ... Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. [illegible] Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT [illegible] ... Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. CORBETT, No. [illegible] Duane-st., [illegible] ... C. [illegible] member of the New-York University. [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] ... Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—[illegible] ... Advice gratis.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible] ... Sold at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 343 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5 to 9 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. [illegible] Leonard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED.—Even in cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MULLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Mitscherlich, No. 3 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

MRS. HUNTER'S PILE REMEDY.—A pleasant and sure cure. No hindrance from business. To be had at the Drug stores generally. It gives immediate relief. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

MACHINERY.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NAUGATUCK, Ct.—Having removed their depot from Nos. 25 and 27 John-st., to the store of
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey-st.,
(with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the TRADE their MANUFACTURES of
SOLID SHANK HOES, of all kinds.
HAY and MANURE FORKS,
POTATO and MANURE HOOKS,
SLUICE FORKS and GARDEN RAKES,
SPADING FORKS, &c., &c.,
on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention, and the Jobbing Trade are earnestly requested to call and examine their goods.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.
Sole Agents Tuttle Manuf'g Co., No. 32 Dey-st., N. Y.
New-York, Oct. 12, 1854.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum on bearings, machinery, and being very durable. [illegible] ... JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 82 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—[illegible] ... For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over [illegible] ...
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 ... 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 ... 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon ... $120
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail March 24.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 1:30 [illegible] ... Suspension Bridge at 10:30 A. M., and Niagara Falls at [illegible] A. M.
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at [illegible]
UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.
C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.
United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 10:5 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (280 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.
(Running in exclusive connection with the passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 18½ HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield, and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this.
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.
At St. Louis—Connections with first class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—[illegible] ... Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 22, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M. and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Express Train, 4:45 P. M.; Accommodation Train at 4 P. M., for Poughkeepsie. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 5 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M. [illegible] ... ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York [illegible] ... and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest [illegible] ... JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to [illegible] ... [illegible]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The [illegible] ... Apply to
H. S. CROMWELL, Agent [illegible]
Corner of Albany and Washington-sts.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—[illegible] ... NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burthen,) [illegible] will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on TUESDAY, [illegible] in connection with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. [illegible] ... For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, and will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock, from Pier at foot of [illegible] North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail MONDAY, March 5. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 21.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $35, Palatka $38.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, [illegible] PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STONINGTON FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD—CHANGE OF HOUR.—During the continuance of ice in the East River, the steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 2, North River, first wharf above Battery-place, daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M., instead of 4 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of PETER J. TURNER, one of the assignees of the New-York City Paint Works Company, for his discharge as such assignee.—On reading the petition of PETER J. TURNER, from which it appears that the said petitioner is one of the assignees and trustees of the New-York City Paint Works Company, under a certain instrument in writing, duly executed under the seal of said Company, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1854; that the said petitioner has tendered his resignation, as such assignee to this Court, and is desirous of being released and discharged from the further performance of the trusts in and by said assignment created and declared, and from all further responsibility under the same; now on motion of SANFORD & BEACH, attorneys for said petitioner, it is ordered that all persons having any interest in the subject matter of said petition, whether as creditors or stockholders of said Company, or otherwise, show cause before one of the Justices of this Court, at their chambers in the new City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fifth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, or such further or other order made in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet. And it is further ordered, that notice of said petition be given to HARRY FRY and LEWIS CHATFIELD, co-assignees, by personal service on them of a copy of this order, and to all parties interested therein, by the publication of this order once a week, for three weeks successively, in the Evening Post and New-York Daily Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1855.
ROBERT H. MORRIS.
13-law3wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.
ROBERT J. DILLON,
Counsel to the Corporation.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, Administrators.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MICHAEL CORNEY, No. 6 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1854.
JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.
s8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. 63 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.
LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.
s12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.
j9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. [illegible] Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 22, 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, Administrators.
au29-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA S. KING, Executors.
j9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 30, 1855.
JOHN MARR, Administrator.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL B. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 78 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 13, 1855.
JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1854.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.
n7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.
JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.
[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1854.
THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.
au8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.
[illegible] JOHN M. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

NOTICE.—The Collector of the tax of [illegible] will attend at the North American Hotel, Bowery, corner of Bayard-st., to receive taxes of the [illegible] ... of the City of New-York.
BENJAMIN F. [illegible], Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to [illegible] ... of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York [illegible] ...
WM. [illegible] WHITEHEAD.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MARKET BANK DEFALCATION.

The Recent Embezzlement of $25,000—Arrest of the Receiving Teller.

Yesterday evening Sergeant MANSFIELD and officer PATTERSON, of the Lower Police Office, returned to the City from the South end of Long Island, having in custody a young man named WILLIAM POST SACKETT, Receiving Teller of the Market Bank. In December last SACKETT was detected in embezzling a large amount of funds from the Bank. An investigation was at once commenced by the Bank officials and the result of their labors exhibited a deficiency in the accounts of SACKETT, to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. At the time of the discovery of the felony, the Teller was privately arraigned before the President, Cashier, and Directors of the institution, where he confessed his guilt, and restored a large portion of the missing funds. The brief particulars of the affair were given in the DAILY TIMES, shortly after it occurred, and the Bank officers made no attempt to bring the offender to justice, and the case has been kept in secret until within a few days past.

Meanwhile, SACKETT was allowed to go on his parole, and finally proceeded to the farm-house of his father-in-law, at Smithtown, near Suffolk, L. I. On the 9th instant, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Market Bank, appeared before Judge CONNOLLY, at the Halls of Justice, in Centre-street, and made a long affidavit, wherein he accuses SACKETT of purloining $25,000, during his two years connexion with the Institution in the capacity of Teller, for receiving all funds from depositors and others, doing business with the concern. Upon these representations of Senator WILLIAMS the magistrate issued his warrant of arrest for the defaulter. When the officers arrived at their destination, they had to proceed some four miles to the whereabouts of Mr. SACKETT. The accused was brought to the City by the Western train from Greenport, and the sitting magistrate being absent, he was placed in custody of officers WEBB and PATTERSON by Justice WELSH. HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq. is engaged for the defence, and a further hearing in the matter will take place some day this week. The prisoner states that during his employment in the above Bank he speculated rather heavy in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and was, at one period, worth over $30,000 clear of the world, but in consequence of the hard times, he met with extensive losses and was unable to make good his account in the Bank. He also asserts that he returned all his assets, bonds and notes, amounting to some $17,000, to the Bank, and could not pay up the balance.

Missing Persons—Mysterious Disappearance of Men and Money.

Since New-Year's day, a number of missing citizens have been reported at the Coroner's office in Chambers-street. Among them are several mysterious disappearances of men who were considered to be in good circumstances. In the list, we noticed the name of SAMUEL LEGGETT, (the Empire City Bank Financier,) recorded as among the "missing." Below we give a full description of all the missing persons that have been recorded by Mr. MCGUIRE, the Clerk to the Coroners, since the commencement of the present year:

ALFRED THOMAS, about 36 years of age, five feet five inches in height, rather stoutly built, large limbs; on one of his arms are the letters A. T., marked with India ink. He was dressed in a brown cloth overcoat, drab colored pantaloons, and a black felt hat. Any information respecting the missing man will be gratefully received by Mr. SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 160 Nassau-street.

CHARLES [illegible], residing at No. 276 Seventh-avenue, has been missing some two months from his family. He was engaged in the purchase and selling of cattle at Bull's Head, and is supposed to have had a large amount of money with him. He was last seen turning out a drove of sheep at the [illegible] wharf. He was five feet five inches in height, had no whiskers, face marked with the small pox. He was dressed in black cassimere pantaloons, black vest, black dress coat, a slate-colored sack overcoat, and had on heavy California boots.

WILLIAM O. BUTLER, residing at No. 234 [illegible]-street, has been missing since the 19th of January last, at which date he was seen at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street. He was dressed in a blue cloth overcoat, with gray lining, black cassimere pants and vest, red flannel undershirt and drawers, white muslin shirt, [illegible] black silk cravat, glazed cap, with the under part of the front white; five feet four inches in height, black whiskers under the chin.

THOMAS NUGENT, residing at No. 66 Roosevelt-street, was drowned off Pier No. 45, East River, on the 6th inst., and his body has not yet been recovered.

MICHAEL FARLEY, residing in Brooklyn, aged 41 years, five feet one inch in height, with short neck, and attired in a sailor dress, has been missing some two weeks, and no tidings of his whereabouts have been obtained.

WILLIAM DAVIS, dark visage, black hair, whiskers on each side of his face, about 30 years old, five feet eight inches in height, and was attired in plaid cassimere pantaloons, black satin vest, brown sack overcoat, black hat, and heavy-soled boots. The afflicted friends of this missing man reside at No. 94 Fourth-avenue, where any information will be gratefully received.

HENRY A. LEBERTON, residing at No. 40 Cornelia-street, has been missing some ten days. He was about 30 years old, and dressed in a gray sack coat, old black vest, black pants, low quarter shoes, black neck tie, and had the scar of a wound on his forehead.

Know-Nothing Meeting.

A meeting of all the Orders of Know-Nothings was held in the Tabernacle last evening, to stand sponsors for Young America. The ceremony was very tedious, having lasted from 8 to 11½ o'clock,—and consisted principally in a series of scurrilous attacks on Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Archbishop HUGHES and their adherents. SHELTON'S brass band was in attendance, and with some members of the Continental Guards were seated in the chair seats. An entablature behind them bore the inscription,

July 4, 1854.

Americans will defend the ashes of the heroes of '76.

STEPHEN [illegible], a policeman, was appointed Chairman. The orator of the evening was Mr. CHARLES MILLS, of street-preaching notoriety during the past Summer, who did honor to the occasion by inflicting a highfalutin rhodomontade of more than an hour on his hearers.

Brother BULLOCK, Editor of the *Young America*, favored the audience with an explanation of the little flag that hung from the ceiling, bearing on it the letter A. He informed them that all the b'hoys who sailed under that flag were A No. 1.

Brother [illegible] said he came to see SAM, and got an introduction to him, and expressed the gratification he felt upon making his acquaintance.

A few unimportant resolutions were offered. Some songs were sung by the Young American Glee and Glee Clubs, and then the boy was baptized.

Renting of Pews in Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church.

The pews in Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, were rented last evening for the ensuing year. Every desirable pew in the Church was rented, chiefly to former lessees, at last year's rates. Those on the broad aisle were rented at from $40 to $150; eighteen of them at the latter price; the body pews on the side aisles were all rented at prices ranging from $20 to $125; the wall pews from $25 to $100, and the gallery pews from $12 to $78. Total amount for pews rented $14,[illegible]. The pews not yet engaged will rent at about [illegible] additional.

These prices are quite moderate. Had the pews been put up at auction as in other churches, they would no doubt have been bid off at much larger figures.

The Vitriol Man.

The printer, THEODORE A. GRAY, the "vitriol man," whose fancy for the destruction of ladies' dresses in Broadway, in the evenings of last Fall, when the fair wearers were quitting the Opera after listening to the seductive strains of GRISI, was so destructive to expensive dry goods, was yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, excepted from trial, on the ground of insanity. He will be delivered to the care of his friends, who it is to be hoped, will provide for his future innocence in the matter of silks and satins. Husbands are naturally anxious on this point.

The Hard-Shells.

The Hard-Shell General Committee for 1855 made another unsuccessful attempt to permanently organize last evening. Twelve of the members elect met at No. 661 Broadway, and after waiting some time in expectation of having their number increased, adjourned to meet again on Friday next.

HOMICIDE IN ORANGE COUNTY.—On Friday night, a drunken fellow named ELI MILLSPAUGH was killed by the son of a tavern-keeper named QUEENAN in the town of Montgomery, Orange County. MILLSPAUGH was ordered to leave the bar-room when the hour for closing arrived, but refused, and used offensive language. QUEENAN removed him by force, and upon his offering resistance, jumped upon and beat and kicked him until life was extinct. The assailant had not been arrested at last accounts.

☞ The Sixth-avenue Railroad changes its Conductors daily, from car to car, under the new *régime*. The object is said to be, to exercise a more perfect control over the Conductors, so as to prevent their appropriation of fares. The precaution has been tried on former occasions, on other lines of City communication, but unsuccessfully.

☞ Hon. JOEL PARKER of the Harvard Law School and formerly Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, commences his interesting and valuable course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence today, (Tuesday) at the New-York Medical College. Both Lawyers and Doctors will be likely to find themselves interested in the subject and in his mode of treating it.

☞ The gas lamps in the Fifth Ward were not one-third lighted on Sunday night. The street-lamps on Broadway have burned dimly for several nights past. The Gas Company do not provide against the freezing of the water in the metres; and the same fault prevails in a considerable number of the large boarding houses. Provide a plenty of alcohol instead of water, and your gas will remain.

☞ A rapid thaw set in yesterday and spoiled the sleighing, which before was very good. On Broadway the Russ stones appear in many places through the muddy streaks of ice. Omnibuses are gradually reverting to first principles, abandoning runners and taking to wheeling. The day yesterday was perfectly delightful—a treat.

☞ Several persons attached to OLE BULL'S Colony of Swedes in Pennsylvania are said to have made application for aid to the Commissioners of Emigration in this City, their distresses having become great.

☞ Complaints are made against the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for obstructing the streets in the Sixteenth Ward by shoveling snow.

☞ The idea of founding a new Negro Church in this City is under consideration.

City Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This morning a Judge of the Superior Court, in an action brought against one of our City Railroads, by a man who had broken his leg on their Road, charged the Jury "that if the plaintiff jumped on the car before it had fairly stopped, he was heedless and negligent, and if that act was the cause of his accident, ought not to recover," or words to that effect. This is important to the patrons of City Railroads. The writer lives near the Bowery, and is in the habit more or less of daily riding on the cars. On no occasion within his recollection has he ever seen the Third-avenue cars fully stop when signalized by a man; usually they only slacken their pace to a walk. On two or three occasions the writer has allowed a car to go by without getting on rather than pursue it through mud and water. The Fourth-avenue cars he has known to stop, but they usually, likewise, only slacken to a walk. For ladies they invariably stop, and this seems to be the distinction, that men are expected to jump, while ladies will be stopped for. On one occasion, when on the front of a Third-avenue car, the writer hereof, heard the driver after the bell had been rung, tell a man who had hold of the break not to stop the car entirely, as no lady was getting off.

As this practice is exceedingly dangerous to the public, and is now declared to be a shield in case of accident therefrom, it would be well for the public to sacrifice a little time, even if in a great hurry, and refuse to get on a car till it fully stops. The proprietors are bound, legally, to stop for a passenger when notified, and it is right they should learn to do it on all occasions.

Yours, M.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855.

(Advertisement.)

103 YEARS ESTABLISHED.—One hundred and three years have proved BRANDRETH'S PILLS and the human body are mutually adapted one for the other; they entirely regenerate and purify the blood; they are sure to do good, because they only take out of the body what is hurtful. *I can refer to those who have used them over seventy years.*

Man will be born to days of comfort, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to relieve until this blessed medicine was discovered. Read:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1855.

DR. B. BRANDRETH: From the great use of tobacco, I became so debilitated about eight years ago, that my physicians considered it impossible for me to recover. I was worn down to skin and bones, was afflicted with chronic dyspepsia, and everything I ate disagreed with me. I had constant pain in my chest, my bowels were costive, and seldom moved without recourse to medicine, which debilitated me more and more. In this condition I was recommended to use your "Vegetable Universal Pills." I did so, and gradually became restored to excellent health through their use. They mildly, yet energetically purged, and after each potion I seemed to be endowed with new life. My original robust health was soon restored, and, I thank God, I am now a vigorous man of fifty-six. But for your pills, I verily believe, I should now be in my grave.

I shall be pleased to see any one at my store, and will state further particulars.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KERR,

No. 613 Broadway, above Eleventh-street, or at the Irving House, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 43 Canal street; also at the Branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson street, and 274 Bowery.

REMEMBER—Brandreth's Principal Office is in the Building corner of Canal street and Broadway, entrance No. 43 Canal.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CHARLES PIERPONT, storekeeper, of Troy, was for nine months deaf and blind from a severe attack of erysipelas, but was cured in two weeks by these valuable remedies, which are infallible in any case of skin disease. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot or box.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Pulmonary diseases and diseases of the heart can be cured by Dr. H. K. ROOT, Author of the *People's Medical Lighthouse*, office No. 513 Broadway, New-York. The names of any number of respectable people can be given as reference, who have been cured of these [illegible] diseases. [illegible] vegetable ingredients enter into the composition of Dr. R.'s medicines.

LONG ISLAND.

Atlantic Engine No. 13, of Brooklyn.

Atlantic Engine Company No. 13, of the city of Brooklyn, received from the establishment of Mr. SMITH of New-York, a few days since, one of the most superb fire engines ever built in this or any other city. The engine is one of the largest size—a double deck—with side levers and several other important improvements, which render it superior to any of the same class of engines now in service. The fineness of finish of its working parts, is extraordinary throughout, and its ornamentations are elaborate and appropriate to the service for which it is designed.

In thus briefly noticing so excellent a piece of workmanship, it is a pleasure to be able to add that it is in the possession of a Company of firemen who are held in the highest respect by the citizens of Brooklyn for their uniform efficiency and gentlemanly conduct; a reputation which they have enjoyed for a number of years, and which Mr. JOHN C. ROACH, their valued foreman, has done much to establish and sustain. His portrait, on the most prominent panel of the engine, is a compliment he well deserves.

The engine was tested yesterday in the City Hall-square, when it proved to be as serviceable as its appearance indicates.

Application for the Removal of a Justice of the Peace.

SIDNEY A. MINER, police officer of Williamsburg, applied to Judge MORE of the County Court for the removal of DANIEL MANSFIELD, a Justice of the Peace, a few weeks since. His application was supported by affidavits, in which is set forth that on the evening of the 23d of August, in consequence of some dispute between the Justice and the petitioner, the former had, without having any legal jurisdiction, caused the petitioner to be arrested and confined in the lock-up all night.

An order to show cause was granted, and yesterday morning the Justice put in his answer generally denying the charges.

The hearing was adjourned for a week, with leave to the accused to put in any further or amended answer.

Brooklyn City Court.

Civil business will be taken up in this Court today, when the following Calendar will be called: Nos. 7, 1, 19, 32, 5, 9, 40, 15, 17, 28, 31.

Criminal business will be taken up on Wednesday.

☞ The Government Light Boat from Nantucket Shoals is ashore on Montauk, two miles west of the light. Crew all safe.

☞ Dr. MANAHAN, the eloquent historian, will lecture this evening before the St. Charles' Institute, at the Brooklyn Institute.

NEW-JERSEY.

Death from Carbonic Acid Gas.

Mr. TIMOTHY TEMPLETON, a dealer in Washington Market, came to his death at his residence, near what is termed the Paterson dépôt, on the west side of Bergen Hill, on Thursday night, under circumstances stated to be as follows. Owing to the cold on Thursday night a charcoal fire in a furnace was placed in the room in which he and his wife slept, from the fumes of which they became insensible. Nothing was known of it until Saturday morning, when Mrs. T. became conscious and discovered her husband lying upon the floor dead. Being in a crippled condition from the effects of the gas and cold, she crawled to the window and attracted the attention of a passer-by, who with others came to her aid. An inquest was held upon the body of deceased on Saturday by a Justice of the Peace, and a verdict rendered in accordance with these circumstances.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

The Stockholders of this Institution in Jersey City, met on Monday, 5th inst., and elected the following Board of Directors: Moses B. Bramhall, David S. Manners, Abraham O. Zabriskie, Andrew Clark, Selah Hill, Solomon Alofsen, Josiah H. Gautier, Samuel Griffing, Michael Lienau, Cornelius Van Vorst and Charles Clark. These were all members of the previous Board except Mr. MANNERS. On Saturday last the Directors met and re-elected MOSES B. BRAMHALL President, and JOHN S. FOX Cashier.

Launch.

A clipper three-masted schooner will be launched from the yard of I. C. SMITH & SON, Hoboken, in a few days. She is intended for the Southern lumber trade, and will run between this City and Wilmington, N. C. She is owned by Messrs. CHAMBURN & WAINWRIGHT, and will be commanded by Capt. ED. WAINWRIGHT, formerly of the clipper *J. H. Chadborn*. Messrs. CAPES & ALLISTON, in the adjoining yard, have on the stocks, and will launch in a few weeks, a clipper three-masted schooner of 460 tons, intended for the Southern trade. Messrs. C. & A. are also repairing the ferry-boat *James Watt*, lately injured by coming in contact with drifting ice.

Punishment of Swindlers.

Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Jr., has introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature a supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes which provides for the severe punishment of the swindlers, who plunder their victims by means of the ball, cup and safe operations. It is usual for the sharpers in New-York to inveigle strangers from that city to Jersey City or Hoboken, where they can more safely effect their schemes.

Short Change.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having read with much interest the various articles in your paper on the subject of "light weights and short measures," I feel constrained in view of the time and occasion to address a few remarks concerning another equally questionable and dishonorable practice, and mainly practiced by the same class of persons who give scant weights and measures—I mean the very well-understood system of giving "short" change by the continuance of an obsolete currency, legally speaking, and particularly in your City and the immediate vicinity. No person of sufficient age to make purchases involving the amount of "one and sixpence," and residing some time in or near the great City of traffic, but could bear me witness of the unpleasantness of feeling often engendered by the petty avarice manifested by retail dealers in the necessaries of life in making change, and the decided pleasure experienced when they have unexpectedly and rarely found some liberal-minded dealer allow them in making change the just and full rate of 100 cents to the dollar. Small as the matter seems, and, notwithstanding the apparent reason of the assertions frequently made, that no loss is entailed upon daily purchasers of small amounts in the long run, as dealers have to take a shave, as well as give one occasionally, yet I believe that in general the results of two weeks' labor at least are lost every year to the poor man of family in paying this simple fractional difference between *cents* and *pence* per pound, per quart, per yard, &c. The fact that the system is continued by them in the face of popular feeling, the superiority of the federal currency in reckoning accounts being abundantly manifest, would seem to conclude a gain to be upon the side of the sellers. The Western people have had the manliness and, I may say, patriotism to discard the system entirely, and the same spirit must needs be manifested here, or the act of Congress, affixing the values of the shilling and kindred coins at less than their current value, should be repealed, and a premium offered by Government so as to remove such coins from circulation, and mitigate, if not entirely remove, the causes of a continuance of the practice. A petition to our State Legislature on this subject has recently been circulated in this town, and numerously signed; and, if no legal effect can be produced, yet a moral effect has been evinced, and which creates in me a wish to suggest that some similar action in the City by the people who feel aggrieved in this respect would not be inappropriate in connection with the adjustment of false balances and other abominations. E. G.

DOBBS' FERRY, Westchester Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, '55.

☞ Mrs. ALONZO DAVENPORT and one hundred and forty-two other ladies of New-Bedford have presented a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of a Female Medical College. They say that "this is a time of reforms, and the dawning of the age of Know-Nothingism," and that "already its bright stars are glowing in every part of the Union, and a galaxy of them has appeared, in Massachusetts. The ladies of New-Bedford respectfully represent that, in their belief, the time has arrived when women should endeavor to know something, and should be encouraged in their efforts, as the men who rule and represent our State are so modest and unassuming as to style themselves 'Know-Nothings,' and they believe that the intelligent, well-educated women of New-England do not wish to rule; neither would they involve our country in bankruptcy by the importation of foreign luxuries. And they also believe that a well-endowed institution for the education of females as physicians for their own sex would tend to facilitate the acquirement of useful knowledge among females, and thereby prove a blessing to the Commonwealth."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 10, by Rev. Dr. Mullett, at his residence, No. 309 Broome-st., Mr. CHARLES G. E. BURKERT to Miss HELEN MARY KIRBY, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 12, MARY E., wife of Henry C. Bowden, and daughter of the late Lewis Doyle, in the 41st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 131 East 28th-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 12, at 9 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, THEODORE AUGUSTUS AUGHT, only son of Henry and the late Mary Ann Aught, aged 7 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 229 West 47th-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 12, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of James H. and Anna Grovesteen, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 11, Mr. FREDERICK E. ARNESEN, of the firm of Arnesen & Witte, aged 33 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, at the house of Mr. L. Petersen, No. 22 Rector st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 10, HARRIET AUGUSTA, infant daughter of James D. and Catharine K. Bird.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday, 13th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 286 Broome-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, PETER TABLSEN, aged 60 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 11, of scarlet fever, HELEN, daughter of Charles H. and Rosa Battelle, aged 3 years and 6 days.

In Vergennes, Vt., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a long and lingering illness, CHILON WINES, in the 69th year of his age.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 11, ARABELLA TRAILE, wife of George D. Traile, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of her family, and also those of her husband, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 West 18th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 11, of consumption, CASSANDRA, wife of Wilmot Oakley, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 362 8th av., without further invitation.

At Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, ANN, wife of John Ireland, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 37 Hudson st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In Morris Co., N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at his late residence, JOHN H. DICKERSON, eldest son of Hon. Philemon Dickerson, of New-Jersey.

His funeral services will be said in St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Tuesday next, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, to which his friends are invited. A train will leave Jersey City at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] from Paterson at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ The remains of the late Mrs. JOHN GANDY will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment, on Tuesday next, 13th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....FEB 12.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we advertise officially in the present number of the DAILY TIMES, to Saturday, February 10, show a further large increase in the lines of Loans and Deposits respectively, and a moderate decline in the Specie reserve; the latter confirming, in a measure, the opinion expressed last week that the statement of Saturday, 3d inst., was the highest Specie line which would probably be exhibited for some weeks to come, owing to the resumption of the Foreign Export and the wants of the Southern Exchange markets. The present statement differs from the previous one by an

Increase of Loans	$687,[illegible]
Loss of Specie	337,731
Increase of Deposits	844,365
Decline in Circulation	42,971

Including the Sub-Treasury balance of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.
Loans	$88,654,657	$89,163,874	$89,851,[illegible]
Specie	16,697,[illegible]	17,472,[illegible]	17,134,451
Circulation	6,930,623	7,010,[illegible]	6,967,733
Deposits	70,136,616	72,929,577	73,773,942
In Sub-Treasury	3,791,[illegible]	3,776,[illegible]	4,133,784

The Foreign Exchange market opened today for the Boston steamer, sailing on Wednesday, with a moderate supply of first-class transient bills; and these being taken up freely at 109¼, the regular Bankers were firm at the close of the day at 109½. At least, three of the leading Banks sold for their Southern and Canadian correspondents at 109½. On Paris the rates were 5.15@5.12½; most of the transactions at 5.13¾. On the North of Europe, Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. quote in their Continental Circular of this date—

On Amsterdam	41[illegible]	Hamburg	35½@36[illegible]
Frankfort	41[illegible]	Antwerp	5.17½@5.15
Bremen	78@78½		

The Gold put up for the steamer by the Bullion-holders amounts to something like half a million of dollars. It will go by express to Boston to-morrow afternoon. The supply of Money to-day appears quite as easy as last week. Some of the Banks are amply supplied by their mercantile customers with prime short paper, which in the ordinary course of business is done at 7 ₩ cent.

The Stock Market opened this week with a tendency to lower prices, and the early sales at the Board were ½@1 ₩ cent. down from Saturday afternoon's transactions. As the business of the day advanced the feeling became steadier and somewhat stronger, and the closing bids were about the same as at the Second Board on Saturday. The operations on the Railway and State Bond list were to the extent of $255,000, distributed to Virginias, Missouris, Eries, New-York and Illinois Centrals and Indiana Fives; the last named falling to 80½. Virginias were pressed at 95 cash and 94½ seller's option. We are requested to say all the January and back coupons on the Virginia Sixes are paid at the Bank of Commerce, without reference to whether they were hypothecated by the late agents at Washington or otherwise. Panama Bonds improved to 102; the Stock to par ex dividend, and Cleveland and Columbus Shares to 106. The general market closed steady. The circulars of DE COPPET and MARIE & KANE for the steamer this week quote the leading State and City Securities as follows:

STATE.		CITY.	
N. Y. 6 ₩ cents, long	113	New-York Water 5's	100
Ohio 6 ₩ cents, of 1860	108	Philadelphia 6's	98[illegible]
Ohio 6 ₩ cents, of 1875	105	Baltimore 6's	[illegible]
Virginia Coupon 6's	95	Cincinnati 6's	[illegible]
Louisiana 6 ₩ cents	85	St. Louis 6's, regular	[illegible]
Missouri 6 ₩ cents	89	St. Louis R. R. issues	80
Pennsylvania old 5's	87	San Francisco 10's	106
Pennsylvania Coupon 5's	90½	Cleveland 7's	101½
Tennessee 6 ₩ cents	90	Louisville 6's	[illegible]
Indiana 5 ₩ cents	80½	Pittsburg 6's	90
N. Carolina 6 ₩ cents	98	Memphis 6's	75
Georgia 6 ₩ cents	97	New-Orleans 6's	80
California 7 ₩ cents	[illegible]		
Illinois 6's, 1847 improve't	80		

We cheerfully permit our English correspondent to have his say in regard to the Collins line, but without, we confess, being able to discover the force of his reasoning. We believe that nearly the entire of our commercial public would prefer to have the Government appropriation continued to the Collins line in its most liberal shape.

Amount received at the Sub-Treasury today, $192,105; paid, $44,318; balance, $4,281,580; paid for Assay Office, $4,200.

Mr. S. DRAPER'S semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 10.

Names of Banks. — Av'ge am't of Loans & Dis. — Av'ge am't of Specie. — Av. am't of Circul'n. — Av'ge am't of Deposits.

[illegible]

The Collins Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It struck me in reading the able letter of your Washington Correspondent on the subject of the grant to the Collins line of steamers, that he had been led away into a gross fallacy.

He states with much ability and fairness the various benefits we owe to Mr. COLLINS and his steamers.

But according to his own showing what were these benefits? Why, the shortening of the period formerly consumed in crossing the Atlantic by the old Cunard steamers.

And what made both COLLINS and CUNARD strain every nerve to see who could do the thing best, and make the shortest trips? Competition, I think you will allow. The grants from Government aided competition at first, and so far were useful. But now on the contrary they check it, nay prevent it, for no one can come into the field against a man with $30,000 a trip to back him.

As long as the British Government support the British line, I doubt if it would do to take away all support on this side, but the contract here should, at all events, be thrown open to the lowest responsible bidder. I understand that an offer has been made to the Government to carry the mails for half the present cost.

It is competition, nothing else, which has reduced the length of passage from 15 to 11 days, and if, as your correspondent suggests, the average by and by should be below nine days, it is competition, and not a Government monopoly, which will effect it.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

State Bonds and State Honor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It seems that the State of California has repudiated the payment of its bonds in this City, and the holders, whose only security is the State's honor, will have to submit to the expense and delay of sending them to Sacramento City for payment.

What is this arrangement but a direct violation of the honor of the State, and in principle the same as a decided repudiation of its obligations? An individual who should pursue the same course in his business relations, would forfeit all confidence with business men, and be set down for a "lame duck." The same opinion must of course exist in regard to a corporation or a State.

If California holds her honor so lightly as to allow it to be violated in consequence of the paltry expense of transmitting the funds to this City for the payment of her obligations maturing here, and thus sustaining it, what may we not expect in the future, when other bonds are to become due?

The State is now young, and if ever she should be careful of her pledged faith, it is now, for she is now making a character among the States. Such loose regard for her honor will be apt to strengthen and increase, till all principle of honor is lost and her credit ruined forever. If such things are done "in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

It has been said that the bonds must be sent there to compare with the record. This assertion is almost too feeble to merit notice. If an examination were necessary, and there were a desire on the part of the State to fulfil its obligations, the records might be sent here when the bonds are payable.

It is nothing more nor less than a deliberate violation of faith which does not admit of any apology, nor can it be excused on the ground of expediency.

The only hope which the most charitable can indulge, is, that it is the arbitrary doing of one man, the Treasurer, and without the advice and consent of other State authorities. If that is the case, immediate measures should be taken to set the matter right before the public.

Such violations of State faith should receive the reprobation of every honest man, and be scourged by the press with her thousand tongues. R.

The Clearing House.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Clearing-House of this City went into operation in the Fall of 1853, and had its origin in the conviction of the necessity of some more speedy and less tedious method of settling the debit and credit balances between the fifty odd banks then in existence. The originators did not imagine for a moment that the Clearing House, under the management of Committees appointed by the Associated Banks, would ever be perverted from its original design, or be in danger of becoming a power in the State, whose functions would be inimical to the interests of any institution not immediately connected with it, or to the public at large; and so long as it adheres strictly to the purposes for which it was established, there can be no danger apprehended. The purpose of the Clearing-House is solely and simply to avoid the daily or weekly transfer of gold from the vaults of one bank to those of another to the great and manifest relief of the porters and messengers of the banks. Yet every institution, no matter how good, is liable to be misused or perverted, and it is to be hoped the Committees above referred to will never allow anything to occur which will subject the Clearing-House to the censure and rebuke of the community. We understand that the managers of the Clearing-House are applying to the Legislature for an act of incorporation,* and we do not see the necessity of any such act, because the design of the Clearing House can be carried out fully, without the interposition of the Legislature. W.

* We think this a mistake, though it is possible such an application may have been discussed.—ED.

Our Salt.

From the Syracuse Chronicle.

Through the attention of our friends in Albany, we are in possession of several important State documents, among which is the annual report of the Superintendent of our Salt Springs. It appears from the report that there is a steady increase in production, and that there is nothing to show an apprehended shortness of supply, or to prevent a prospective augmentation of the manufacture. The quantity of salt manufactured and inspected on the Reservation in 1853, was 5,404,[illegible] bushels. The quantity for 1854, (last year,) was 5,803,347 bushels, being an increase of 398,[illegible] bushels.

Oswego appears to be the principal market for our salt, and presents a growing demand. We see by the Treaty of Reciprocity that salt has been, by some strange oversight, entirely omitted from the treaty. This is an injurious omission, and should be corrected. The course of trade in 1853 and '54, was as follows:

	Tide Water.	Buffalo.	Oswego.	Whitehall.
1853	92,401	1,056,736	2,734,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
1854	72,868	1,167,208	3,207,411	11,[illegible]

It appears that the salt which has found its way to Oswego during the year has been distributed out of New-York as follows:

To Canada	548,160	Illinois	309,[illegible]
Ohio and Indiana	1,405,525	Wisconsin	93,119
Michigan	378,868	Total	3,112,[illegible]

The increase of our salt production since 1850 is more than a million and a half of bushels, and its annual gain is therefore nearly half a million of bushels. During the past year twenty-four new salt blocks have been erected, of which eleven are in the First Ward, four in the Second, six at Liverpool and three at Geddes. The whole number of salt blocks on the reservation is 253. The solar salt works have also received considerable additions, with preparations for larger operations the present year.

The superintendent suggests that as the manufacture of salt can only be profitably carried on during the season of navigation, or about one-half the year, the supply of brine might be largely increased by constructing reservoirs which should receive the water during the Winter, and preserve it for use in the manufacturing season. At present the brine is only used during the season.

The salt operations commenced here in 1797, when 25,474 bushels were inspected; in 1800, 40,000; in 1810, 450,000; 1820, 545,374; 1830, 1,435,446; 1840, 2,622,305; 1850, 4,268,919; 1854, 5,803,347. It is the main artery of our business, and may well be an object of care and solicitude on the part of our citizens.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 12.

The COTTON market is without change. The sales to-day amount to 5,500 bales. Middling we quote at 8[illegible]c. MOLASSES 20c. ₩ gallon. Cotton FREIGHTS to Liverpool 7-16d.

CHARLESTON, Monday Feb. 12.

There is a moderate demand for COTTON at previous rates. The sales to-day have been 2600 bales at prices ranging from [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Star of the West, for Punta Arenas—Adams & Co.'s Messenger, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Messenger, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Curlew, from St. Thomas and Bermuda—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, San Juan, C. Morgan. [illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. storeship Supply, A. Sinclair Lieut. Com'g, from Simonds, (Japan,) June 26. Touched at Canton, Hong Kong, Singapore [illegible]

Steamship Curlew, (Br.) [illegible], St. Thomas 5th inst., and Bermuda 8th, with passengers to E. Cunard.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, San Juan; ship [illegible]

BELOW—2 ships, one said to be the Constantine, from Liverpool, the other the Java, from Glasgow.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 12—Arr. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]